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Algeria... 6.00 DZ  
Austria... 13.5 S  
Belgium... 36 B.F.  
Canada... 1.10 Cdn  
Cyprus... 6.50 Cyp  
Denmark... 100 P  
Finland... 5.50 Fmk  
France... 5.00 F  
Germany... 2.20 DM  
Greece... 60 Dr  
Ireland... 125 Pst  
Italy... 1700 Lit  
Japan... 360 Yen  
Korea... 100 W  
Lebanon... 1500 L.L.  
Luxembourg... 40 F  
Netherlands... 200 Gld  
Norway... 120 Kr  
Oman... 500 Rial  
Portugal... 200 Esc  
Saudi Arabia... 500 R  
Spain... 166 Ptas  
Sweden... 100 Kr  
Switzerland... 70 Sfr  
Taiwan... 20 N.T.  
Turkey... 1.80 Liras  
U.S.A. ... 1.00 \$  
U.K. ... 1.00 £  
Yugoslavia... 100 D.D.

## 2 Elections — A Time of Testing for Western Europe

### Kohl Stressing Class Tradition

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service  
HAMBURG — To the stirring Haydn tune to which West Germany's national anthem is set, the face of Helmut Kohl appears on the screen. In the film that is being shown at the Christian Democratic campaign rally here, the West German chancellor is shown with Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, François Mitterrand, and with George Bush by the Berlin Wall. The film shows him plunging into a cheering crowd, grinning when a hand reaches out to touch him on the head. Then reality imitates the message on the screen: A spotlight picks out the chancellor at the back of the jammed auditorium, and, lowering above the crowd showing toward him, Mr. Kohl surges to a dais crowned by the slogan: "Upward with Germany." This carefully choreographed event has been staged for tens of thousands of West Germans over the past month. It is Helmut Kohl, the campaigner, at his populist, flesh-presencing best, and if it is successful in Hamburg, Cologne, Bremen, Stuttgart, Hannover, and other cities, it could mean a victory for the Christian Democrats in the election March 6. In Bonn, Mr. Kohl rarely seems at ease in public. He is a big man and he is not graceful. In his elevated seat in the Bundestag, he plucks at his necktie, fidgets and straightening it; he fidgets, puffs his cheeks and holds his breath; he laughs abruptly at minor wisecracks, grinning a little sheepishly. On the stump, Bonn is far away and Mr. Kohl's nervous energies find a natural release. His attraction is of a homely variety. He seems to draw the



Billboards in Munich carry the campaign messages of Hans-Jochen Vogel, left, the Social Democratic Party's candidate, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the head of the Christian Democratic-Christian Social Union.

confidence of many middle-class West Germans because he is one of them. Running against Helmut Schmidt in 1976, Mr. Kohl lost, but it is often forgotten that he led the Christian Democrats to their second largest share of the vote — 48.6 percent. Polls today put the Christian Democrats four to seven points ahead of the Social Democrats. As he did in 1976, Mr. Kohl appeals to traditional values that he suggests were eroded during 13 years of Social Democratic rule. He speaks unashingly of "our German fatherland," and summons his

listeners to confront what he calls "a spiritual-moral challenge." At times he sounds a call for law and order, and rails against the dropouts of "the gym-shoe generation." "There is no other country in Europe where so many people have demonstrated for peace," runs a favorite line of his set speech. "And yet we have unpeaceful streets." He scorns the Social Democrats' promises to spur economic growth, saying their only solution is confiscatory taxation: "This Orwellian vision will not take place!" he says. He mocks Mr. Schmidt for now coming up with a design for global economic growth. "Schmidt just gave a very good report on the economy," says the chancellor of his predecessor. "But he had 13 years to make this report. Where was he?" Even here in Mr. Schmidt's home town, the crowd loves it. Turning to foreign policy, Mr. Kohl says that on his trips abroad, foreign leaders have pressed him on the same question: "Can we rely on you Germans? This is the result of the doubt that has been sown by the Social Democrats."

### Losses by Left Seen in France

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service  
PARIS — French voters will go to the polls on Sunday in the first round of municipal elections that are widely regarded as a referendum on the performance of this country's 21-month-old Socialist central government. The elections — the first nationwide contests since the Socialists took power — are for local governments in France's 36,400 cities, villages and hamlets, and the governing coalition of Socialists and Communists is expected to lose some ground. The center-right opposition, looking for major gains, is urging voters to use the elections to give a "warning" to the Socialists, to send a message of opposition to their policies. The Socialists and Communists are in effect, urging voters to stick with them, while also counting on the popularity of some of their incumbent mayors to prevent a sweep by the right. Another factor working in favor of the left coalition is that while their policies are not especially popular, the polls show that the ideas and leading personalities of the opposition are not too popular either. But the Socialist campaign was jolted last weekend by the release of two important statistics: Government figures showed that prices rose 0.9 percent in January, suggesting that it will be difficult for Finance Minister Jacques Delors to meet his objective of an 8 percent inflation rate for 1983. And the country's balance of trade deficit in January was 9.58 billion francs (about \$1.4 billion), up from 5.9 billion francs in December. The opposition immediately

## Israelis Soften Pullout Terms, Lebanese Say

By Herbert H. Denton  
Washington Post Service  
BEIRUT — Israel has indicated it is prepared to drop its demand that the Lebanese sign a written pact for establishing relations between the two countries before Israeli soldiers are withdrawn from Lebanon. Lebanese sources here said Monday. They said Israel also signaled it will no longer insist on maintaining a residual military force in Lebanon after withdrawal. Instead, Israel indicated that it is prepared to accept the creation of joint Lebanese-Israeli inspection teams that would monitor security arrangements designed to prevent renewed attacks on northern Israel from Lebanon. Rapid movement toward an accord in the long-stalled troop withdrawal talks has come over the past 10 days of shuttle diplomacy by the special U.S. Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, and as President Ronald Reagan and members of his cabinet have openly applied pressure on Israel to come to an agreement to withdraw its troops, the sources said. The Lebanese credited Mr. Reagan with unblocking the talks and they said they sense a new flexibility by the Israelis after Ariel Sharon was removed as defense minister. Moshe Arens, the new Israeli defense minister, "is a strong man and a little rude but he is a friend of America," said one Lebanese. The sources were unwilling to speculate on when withdrawal might begin and they stressed that the issues tentatively agreed upon will not become final until a full accord is reached. But, they said, there had been these tentative agreements: Israel will wait an undetermined period of months after withdrawal to negotiate a formal peace normalizing relations. The Lebanese had insisted on this, fearing that if they made such an agreement now, they would be subject to economic boycotts by other Arab countries. The Lebanese, believing that Mr. Reagan will soon be able to get King Hussein of Jordan into peace negotiations, feel they will be less exposed later on. Israeli negotiators, however, are insisting on oral agreements for some limited trade and movement of persons across the Lebanese-Israeli border. The Lebanese have indicated that they are willing to agree to that but appear not yet certain what arrangements they can make without offending other Arab countries. Lebanon's frontier with Israel will be guarded by Lebanese soldiers, including troops now in the Israeli-armed and trained militia of renegade Lebanese Army Major Saad Haddad. Major Haddad himself will retire from the military but

the Lebanese have agreed to treat him honorably. United Nations peacekeeping forces now posted 5 to 6 miles (8 to 9.6 kilometers) from Lebanon's border with Israel will be moved further north to assist the Lebanese Army in guarding the Palestinian refugee camps outside of the southern Lebanese cities of Sidon and Tyre. Instead of the residual Israeli force that Mr. Sharon had insisted say behind to man security installations, the Israelis have agreed to joint Lebanese-Israeli inspection teams, which would travel around in Lebanese vehicles. The Israelis would not be garrisoned in Lebanon but would travel from Israel for the inspections. Two brigades of Lebanese soldiers would be stationed in the "security zone" extending above Lebanon's border with Israel, although negotiators have not agreed on the northernmost boundary of the zone. In his remarks recently, Mr. Reagan had said that the United States would be willing to help guarantee the security of Israel's borders, which many assumed meant he would deploy U.S. marines there. The sources said this was never a matter discussed in the negotiations here. They said Israel had rejected out of hand any multinational or UN force on its borders and that American negotiators had appeared not to be anxious to offer the services of U.S. troops there. They indicated that there will probably be the need for an expansion of the multinational force of U.S. marines and French, Italian and British troops now stationed in the Beirut area when Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces withdraw. But they said it has not yet been determined precisely where they would be deployed. Ultimately, the Lebanese-Israeli agreement hinges on whether the Syrians and Palestinian fighters will also agree to withdraw. The sources indicated that they have repeatedly given assurances that they will live up to those promises. But the Lebanese are clearly concerned about winning the assent of other Arab nations and not becoming isolated in the Arab world as far larger and more self-sufficient Egypt was after signing the Camp David accords. Lebanon, with essentially a trading economy, is dependent both on Syria as a trade route into the Arab world and on Saudi Arabia as its principal export market.

## Assam Strikers Protest Against New Cabinet

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
GAUHATI, India — Workers and students demanding the eviction of illegal immigrants from Assam closed power stations, oil refineries, shops and businesses Monday in a 24-hour protest strike against the new state government. The whole of the northeast Indian state was without electricity and few government employees turned up for work. The strike was called by Assamese political and student groups to protest the new state government formed Sunday by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party. The party won a two-thirds majority in Assam's state assembly in February elections, which were accompanied by the worst poll violence in India's post-independence history. Hiteswar Saikia, a Congress-I member, took the oath of office as chief minister Sunday along with a 12-member cabinet, ending nearly a year of federal rule of Assam. The electricity cut started Sunday shortly after the new administration was sworn in, blocking out almost all of the oil-producing state. Two of Assam's three oil refineries were closed for the day. In Gauhati, shops were shut and the city's usually bustling central bazaar was deserted. Only police trucks were on the streets. Mr. Saikia, 44, said in Gauhati, Assam's main city, that he would try to end the bloodshed that began Feb. 2 and that he would seek relief for victims of election-related violence. The violence was triggered by an anti-immigrant campaign by militant ethnic Assamese who urged a



Bengali Muslim women and children, made homeless in recent violence, cluster around a cooking fire at an improvised refugee camp in India's Assam state.

boycott of the elections because illegal immigrants were included on electoral rolls. The militants seek the eviction of as many as 3.5 million immigrants, mostly Bengali-speaking Muslims from neighboring Bangladesh. Indian intelligence sources Monday supported unofficial estimates that at least 2,500 people were killed in unrest in the state in the past month, making thousands of villagers homeless. In the worst massacre in the election violence, in the Nowgong district of central Assam, up to 1,500 immigrants were killed by tribesmen in mid-February. The Times of India said Monday that the massacre was carefully planned and that up to 10,000 ethnic Assamese and tribesmen armed with old guns, hatchets and spears had taken part. It said two police reports sent to New Delhi warning of a possible attack were ignored. Sixty percent of those who died were women and about 15 percent were children, The Times added. Most of the men fled from the villages that were attacked. In Parliament in New Delhi Monday, Home Minister P.C. Sethi appealed to all parties to help the new state government restore peace. But opposition leaders said the administration was unrepresentative because polling had been so low in many constituencies. In the three-stage election, the Congress Party took 90 seats in the 126-seat state assembly. Violence prevented voting in 18 districts, and election officials said those seats would remain vacant indefinitely. The major opposition parties boycotted the election. Mr. Saikia, the new chief minister, is a former state education minister. He will head a cabinet that includes three Muslims and two members of Assamese tribal groups. A police official said Sunday that the legislators who arrived in

## Venezuelan Aide Sees Accord on OPEC Price

PARIS — Venezuela's oil minister, Humberto Calderón Berti, said Monday he expected that a new OPEC oil price structure would be established within a week. Mr. Calderón Berti spoke to reporters after talks in Paris with the Kuwaiti and Algerian oil ministers that were intended to salvage the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries after some members began to sell oil at prices below the cartel's official price of \$34 per barrel to revive sales. He said that there are still some problems over pricing and production quotas but that total OPEC production, if an agreement is reached, would average around 17.5 million barrels a day for 1983. The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mana Said al-Otaibi, said over the weekend that OPEC output had dropped from 31 million barrels a day in 1979 to 13.4 million barrels a day now because of reduced demand. Mr. Calderón Berti said that no definite date had been set for a possible OPEC ministerial meeting because further talks among OPEC members were expected later this week. Earlier, diplomatic sources had said that the three ministers meeting in Paris Monday would try to put together a price and production agreement involving OPEC and non-OPEC producers, such as Mexico and Britain, that might entice Nigeria back into the OPEC mainstream. Nigeria, a member of OPEC, cut the price of its oil Feb. 19 by \$3.50 a barrel, to \$20, without consulting fellow OPEC members. Mr. Calderón Berti said that a meeting with Nigeria, originally expected Tuesday, would take place on Wednesday. The Lagos government said last week that it would not attend an OPEC ministerial meeting, proposed for this week, unless some kind of global pact were reached in advance. One informed diplomat in Paris, who declined to be identified, said: "If there is not a dramatic breakthrough here, it would be logically difficult to arrange an OPEC meeting this week." The latest round of talks followed a weekend ultimatum by the Gulf countries that they must agree on a new pricing structure within a week or face a price war. Mr. Otaibi warned Saturday: "Everyone should realize that the Gulf states' patience is starting to wear out." Oil ministers from the Gulf, who met in Riyadh last week, agreed to call a full OPEC emergency meeting in Geneva or Vienna this week. Asked before Monday's meeting in Paris about the prospects for a full OPEC ministerial meeting this week, Algeria's oil minister, Belkacem Nabi, said: "It is difficult, but we are going to have other meetings following this one." Diplomatic sources also said that they expected OPEC to respond quickly to the threat by Gulf

## Women Killed By Explosion In Central Paris

PARIS — A woman was killed and four persons were injured in an explosion Monday at a Paris travel agency specializing in flights to Turkey, the police said. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, or ASALA, claimed responsibility in a telephone call to news agencies. The police said the blast was caused by escaping gas but could have been set off by an explosive device. Turkish offices and diplomats in France have often been the target of Armenian terrorists. The police said the dead woman was the telephone operator at the Marmara Travel Co. Radio reports said an explosive device was placed at the front door of the office on the first floor of a building near the Opera in central Paris. The blast caused extensive damage, the reports said.

## EC Talks in Bonn To Focus on Unity

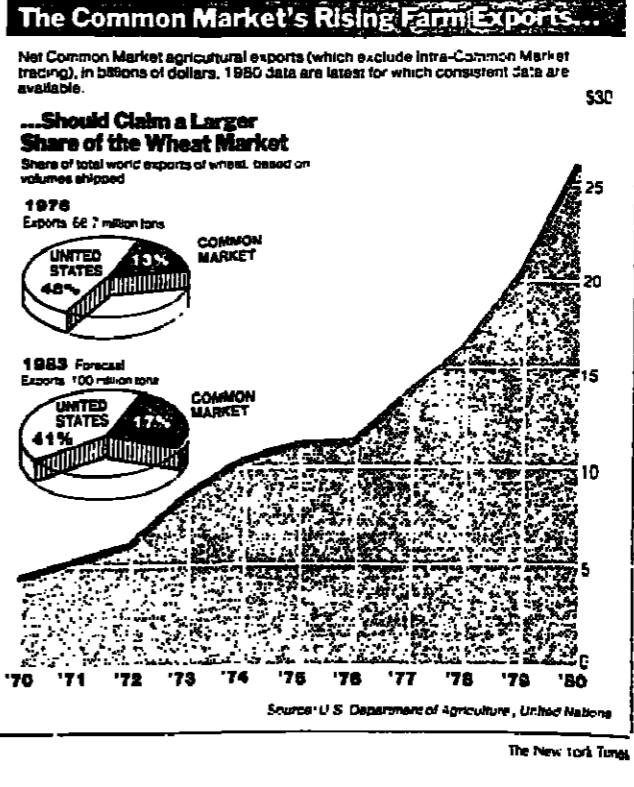
BONN — West Germany is hoping for a breakthrough toward greater European political unity during an informal meeting here Tuesday of European Community foreign ministers, a senior Bonn official said Monday. The official, who asked not to be named, said the ministers would discuss a proposal for a "European Act" on political union. The idea was suggested by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Italian counterpart, Emilio Colombo, as a way of formalizing political cooperation. The official said Mr. Genscher hoped the European Act could be signed in June at an EC summit meeting in Stuttgart.

### INSIDE

- The MX missiles might best survive a Soviet attack by being made freely mobile and based off land, a new Washington analysis says. Page 3.
- Bo Gritz, the U.S. POW hunter, surrenders in Thailand but offers no details. Page 4.
- Iran, in a surprise move, invited the UN to send an envoy to investigate charges of human rights violations. Page 2.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE
- The U.S. trade deficit narrowed in January to its smallest level in 10 months. Page 13.
- COMING WEDNESDAY
- The Libyan crisis contrasted the Reagan administration's decisive, apparently successful moves to avert trouble overseas with puzzling clumsiness at home in Iraq. Page 13.
- SPECIAL REPORT
- Switzerland is the subject of a special report. Page 9S.

## EC, by Subsidies, Gains on U.S. in Food Exports

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service  
CONDE-SUR-VIRE, France — The cause of the United States' growing agricultural trade tension with Europe lies right here, on René and Nicole Barbot's small, muddy farm in Normandy. The French couple, both in their mid-30s, are trying to build a life for themselves and their three children on just 20 acres (eight hectares) of land. They share the property, bought eight years ago on a 25-year mortgage, with 19 cows, 150 calves, a shed full of rabbits and a goat. As farmers, the Barbots are educated, modern and efficient. Even so, to make ends meet, they must be sure of selling their produce at very high prices. And so must the rest of Europe's 3.6 million farmers who have 20 acres or less — a 20th the size of an average American farm, but half the average size of a European one. "We have to work very hard to survive," Mr. Barbot said over a mid-morning glass of Calvados, which he distills from his own apples. Under the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community, the 10 member governments provide farmers with high, uniform, guaranteed prices for their produce. Meanwhile, a levy on cheap imported food stops foreign farmers from undercutting them in the supermarket. As a result, Europe is now challenging the U.S. position as the world's larger. High prices encourage farmers to overproduce, amassing mountains of uneaten meat and butter and lakes of undrunk milk and wine. These are then exported outside the EC, with governments chipping in a fat subsidy to bring the price down to the lower levels charged by rival American farmers. Last year, agricultural export subsidies cost Common Market taxpayers about \$6 billion. American farmers still easily lead the world food exporters, selling \$41.7 billion in produce overseas last year, an increase of 70 percent since 1976. But because of its subsidies, Europe is in second place and moving up fast, with export sales of \$27 billion — a 156-percent increase since 1976. While American farm exports rose 13.1 percent a year on average in the decade to 1980, Common Market exports rose at a 16.9-percent annual rate. This year the EC countries are proposing to increase farm prices by another 5.5 percent on the average, although world prices outside the community are falling. Since European farmers can only sell abroad with subsidies, successive American administrations have cried foul, contending that American farmers face unfair competition from their European rivals. But nothing has changed. Now, the Reagan administration is threatening to start a farm-subsidy war with Europe if it does not change its policy. Several recent developments suggest that the moment of truth is close: Congress has appropriated about \$700 million to be used this year to undercut subsidized European farm sales and help American farmers win back lost markets. The United States has accused the EC of violating rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by subsidizing exports of flour and several other agricultural items, basing its case on the newly adopted international code governing trade subsidies. On Dec. 10, after U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz had



# Salvador, in Unusual Move, Initiates Inquiry in 18 Deaths

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service  
SONSONATE, El Salvador — Most of the villagers were in their thatched huts when, at 6:30 on the morning of Feb. 22, three trucks carrying soldiers arrived in Las Hojas, a small farming cooperative run by Indians in the western province of Sonsonate.

## Salvador Rebels Offer Truce for Pope's Visit

The Associated Press  
MEXICO CITY — El Salvador's leftist guerrillas declared a cease-fire Monday for Pope John Paul II's visit to their country. The pope is scheduled to arrive Sunday.

## Gulf Economic Pact Enters Initial Stage

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies take their first step toward an Arabian common market Tuesday, when parts of a six-state economic agreement come into force.

Tariff barriers will be scrapped among members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and nationals will be able to operate some businesses in the other states, officials at the council's Riyadh headquarters said Monday.

But implementing the full accord, which envisages using the combined financial muscle of the six to ensure a better trade deal from the West, remains a long-term goal.

The agreement, a cornerstone of the 21-month-old council, which groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman, was signed by

From Las Hojas, the troops moved on to Agua Santa, the witnesses said. There, eight young men, walking through the cane fields on their way to work, were seized, taken to the same spot along the river and shot in the head.

The villagers told their story Sunday to Cristóbal Alemán, a member of the Salvadoran government's Human Rights Commission, who had come out to the province to investigate. For one of the first times in El Salvador's history, the government was the first organization to order an investigation of a massacre.

Mr. Alemán, a coordinator in the farmers cooperative union, had heard that 74 people had been killed in the one-day spree. However, no mass grave or other evidence could be found to indicate a massacre of that dimension. On Saturday, he was told by family members and local authorities that 18 persons were killed, 16 of whom were identified.

A local leader said Saturday that he believed members of his cooperative had been killed because they had refused a local landowner's request to build a road through their

land, and that their names had been turned over to the military as "subversives."

The incident has enraged local farmers who blame the army and U.S. military aid for disrupting lives and killing their friends. "It pains us that the United States is providing aid that does not get to us but instead comes to destroy us," said Refugio Sánchez, a member of the Las Hojas cooperative.

"If they truly respect human rights, why do they pay to kill us?"

Adrian Esquina, president of the 15,000-member Association of Indigenous Salvadorans, said he heard about the massacre at 7:30 A.M. on Feb. 22, when villagers came into the town of Sonsonate to go to the market.

He said he called the commander at the Sonsonate army base and Colonel Elmer González Arriaga told him he did not have any information.

Mr. Esquina then drove to Las Hojas, where he found the bodies of friends from the cooperative lying along the river, their hands tied behind their backs.

The next day, Mr. Esquina and other cooperative members went to San Salvador and met with the

country's provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, and the minister of defense, José Guillermo García. From that meeting they extracted a promise that El Salvador's six-month-old Human Rights Commission would investigate the matter.

On Saturday, with a light rain falling and the land smelling sweetly of sugar cane, Mr. Alemán retraced the reported path of the army.

"Everyone is afraid here," Mr. Alemán said after trying to question an old woman who lived above the river where the bodies were found.

"They have problems over there, but here there are none," the woman said of the deaths less than a quarter-mile from her home.

A member of the cooperative showed Mr. Alemán where the bodies of the cooperative members had been found. Dried leaves and old bricks from a crumbling structure were scattered with blood.

Mr. Alemán moved on to Agua Santa. There, a group of young women told how their husbands had been killed while walking to work to cut cane.

Five of the eight men were in the

local civil defense group, which provides security in places the army does not guard. The women suggested that the investigators talk to one of the commanders in the local patrol.

Hernán Cáceres, second in command, told Mr. Alemán he had only heard talk of the massacre and knew nothing himself.

Mr. Esquina said he thought the victims had died because the local landowner, whose request to build a road across their property had

been denied, had friends in the army and probably identified them as subversives.

He said Colonel González told him Friday that the murdered villagers were on a list of subversives and asked for the names of the 42 families in the cooperative so they could work together to wipe out subversion.

"I told him that if he showed that one of my men was a subversive, I would die before they killed that man," Mr. Esquina said.

## U.S. May Expand Salvadoran Role

The Associated Press  
ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE —

President Ronald Reagan is considering increasing the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador and possibly expanding their role in combating leftist guerrillas, a senior U.S. official said Monday.

The disclosure came shortly after Mr. Reagan met with members of Congress to push for an administration request for \$60 million in additional aid for El Salvador.

The official, who spoke only on the condition he not be identified,

said that Mr. Reagan ordered a full review of U.S. policy in Central America four weeks ago, when guerrilla attacks intensified against the Salvadoran government.

The official said the review includes whether to increase the number of U.S. advisers from 55 and whether to alter their role, now limited to noncombat situations.

He said Mr. Reagan had not made up his mind. But, he added, the president was considering increasing the number of advisers "in the face of the Soviet threat" in the region.

## Iran Invites UN Study Of Rights Accusations

By Iain Guest  
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — In a surprise move, Iran has invited the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to send an envoy to Tehran in March to investigate charges of human rights violations by the Iranian government.

The offer is being viewed in Geneva, where the UN Human Rights Commission is meeting, as a major breakthrough for the UN, which has been trying for months to strike up a dialogue with Iran on human rights.

The proposal was made in December by Iran's UN ambassador, Rajai Khomeini, and confirmed by Iranian officials Jan. 19. In a statement Monday, the UN said an envoy would go to Iran in March "to discuss matters of human rights."

Iran's offer coincided with the release Monday of the first UN report on the human-rights situation in Iran. It provided grim statistics on executions and torture, and included a sweeping denial by the Tehran government, which asserted that the survey was the product of a Western propaganda campaign.

One delegate at session here, which is to debate the question of human rights in Iran later this week, described the offer as "very important news."

But the announcement was assailed by Khandan Aryan, a critic of Ayatollah Khomeini's government who fled Iran last summer.

"Nothing has changed," she said. "After four years of executions and 60,000 political prisoners in jail, you can't just end it like that."

The timing of the Iranian offer appears to follow the announcement in mid-December that Ayatollah Khomeini had reprimanded Revolutionary Guards for excesses, and set out a list of eight points aimed at improving respect for human rights in Iran.

The offer to Mr. Pérez de Cuellar in December was followed by a series of long submissions by Iran to various UN bodies. They included a reply, dated Jan. 17, to a Kenyan lawyer, Amos Wako, who is investigating summary executions for the UN, and two statements, dated Jan. 19 and Feb. 3, to the UN in preparation for this week's debate.

Despite these initiatives, observers at the commission predicted that human rights lobbyists would not ease their pressure on Iran. Political activists and opponents of the government appear to be exempted from Ayatollah Khomeini's eight-point plan.

Among the groups expected to submit evidence against Iran this week are the Baha'i International Community and the exiled Mujahidin Khalq, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi.

The Baha'i organization alleges that 19 Baha'is have been executed since January 1982, that more than 200 are in jail and that Baha'is have been systematically deprived of jobs and pension rights in Iran. Two weeks ago, the Baha'is told the commission that 22 more of their number had been sentenced to death in the city of Shiraz.

The Mujahidin Khalq have asserted that more than 10,000 people have been executed since the Islamic revolution.

In the United States, farmers have seen their incomes tumble to the lowest level in 30 years. But in Europe, where incomes are better sheltered against a volatile world market, small farmers with large expenses have less incentive than ever to leave the land because there

## British Miners' Leaders Back Strikers in Wales

Reuters

LONDON — Coal union leaders throughout Britain have moved to support 23,500 miners in south Wales who went on strike Monday to protest planned pit closures.

As hundreds of the Welsh miners began their strike with a sit-in at coal board offices in Cardiff, leaders of the 65,000 miners in northern England, announced their men would join the strike.

Leaders of 34,000 miners in Nottinghamshire, Central England, called for a nationwide vote of miners with a view to calling a strike of all of Britain's mines, union officials said.

Another 12,000 miners in north Derbyshire decided Monday to call a vote on whether to join the stoppage.

The miners want the government to cancel planned mine closures and increase investment in the industry. Their protest was touched off by the Coal Board's plan to close the money-losing Tynawr-Merthyr-Lewis coal pit in July. The board has said the mine faces geological problems, and it has promised to transfer the 539 miners there to other pits.

But the National Union of Mineworkers says that with efficient investment the mine could be worked for 10 more years. The union fears the Conservative government is preparing a cost-cutting onslaught on the coal industry.

## Venezuelan Aide Expects OPEC Accord on Pricing

(Continued from Page 1)

states to slash oil prices unilaterally. They agreed that there was a reasonably good chance of an OPEC meeting within the seven-day deadline for an accord set by the Gulf exporters.

A Kuwaiti Embassy spokesman said that the oil ministers of Kuwait, Algeria and Venezuela represented the main interest groups in OPEC.

He said that Kuwait represented the five Gulf states and Indonesian interests. Algeria spoke for Iran, Iraq and Libya, while Venezuela, an OPEC founder member, had played a leading role in trying to avert a potentially disastrous price war, he said.

Mr. Calderón Berti has emerged as a central figure in the shuttle diplomacy within OPEC to avert a price war. He met fellow ministers in Paris and in the Gulf in the past week and has sought to bring non-OPEC producers into efforts to stabilize the international market.

Mexico agreed Thursday, after

## Czechs Free a Leader Of Ethnic Hungarians

Reuters

VIENNA — Czechoslovakia has released from prison a leading spokesman for the country's Hungarian minority, a Socialist group in Vienna said Monday.

The Socialist East Europe Committee said the trial of Miklós Dúry, 39, held last month in Bratislava, had been adjourned and a second trial set for the beginning of this month had been canceled.

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The Mujahidin Khalq have asserted that more than 10,000 people have been executed since the Islamic revolution.

In the United States, farmers have seen their incomes tumble to the lowest level in 30 years. But in Europe, where incomes are better sheltered against a volatile world market, small farmers with large expenses have less incentive than ever to leave the land because there

are no alternative jobs in cities and towns.

The organization's agricultural commissioner, Paul Dalsager of Denmark, echoing the view of others, said, "We have told the United States we won't change the Common Agricultural Policy, but we will talk about managing it more cooperatively."

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European officials point to the success of the informal dairy-products cartel they operate with New

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Tentative U.S. Steel Pact Reached

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Seven of the largest U.S. steel producers and the United Steelworkers union have reached tentative agreement on a contract, it was announced Monday. Local union presidents were to meet later in the day to consider the accord.

Joseph Odorch, the union's chief negotiator, would not reveal the terms of the agreement, but said, "I'm not overjoyed." Nevertheless, he described the pact as better than one the union presidents rejected in November. The current round of talks began Feb. 15.

Bargainers for the industry, which reported 1982 losses of \$3.5 billion, have pressured the union for economic concessions. The companies directly involved in the bargaining are U.S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, National, Armco, Inland and Jones & Laughlin. More than 200 other companies pattern their bargaining on the agreement between the union and the larger companies.

### John Lodge Named to Bern Post

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Reagan said Monday he is naming John Davis Lodge, former ambassador to Spain and Argentina, as the new U.S. ambassador to Switzerland.

Mr. Lodge, 79, of Westport, Connecticut, succeeds Faith Ryan Whitley, who will become assistant for public liaison at the White House.

A former actor and lawyer, Mr. Lodge also served as a member of Congress from Connecticut between 1946 and 1950 and as governor of Connecticut from 1951 to 1955. He was ambassador to Spain from 1955 to 1961 and to Argentina from 1969 to 1974. Last year, Mr. Lodge served on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.



John Davis Lodge

### Diouf Takes Lead in Senegal Vote

DAKAR, Senegal (AP) — Election returns continued to come in Monday from isolated villages around Senegal, confirming an early projection that President Abdou Diouf would be returned to office with about 85 percent of the vote. Final results of the presidential and legislative elections Sunday were expected by Tuesday.

Interior Minister Modou Fall said Monday that a projection based on about 3 percent of returns indicated that Mr. Diouf's ruling Socialist Party would win 82 to 83 percent of the vote for the National Assembly, which is being expanded from 100 to 120 seats. In the outgoing assembly, the Socialists held 91 seats and the Senegalese Democratic Party, the main opposition group, had 9.

The police said that no shots had been fired and that there were no injuries in the raid, which occurred at the San Sebastián headquarters of the regional police of Guipúzcoa, one of three Basque provinces in northern Spain.

### Police Offices Raided in N. Spain

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (UPI) — A dozen suspected Basque guerrillas raided a regional police headquarters Monday, gathered up 105 pistols and more than 6,000 rounds of ammunition and escaped in two stolen cars without firing a shot, the authorities said.

No group took immediate responsibility for the act but officials suspected that the raid was launched by the Basque separatist group, ETA, the initials in the Basque language for Euzkadi Herria and Freedom.

The police said that no shots had been fired and that there were no injuries in the raid, which occurred at the San Sebastián headquarters of the regional police of Guipúzcoa, one of three Basque provinces in northern Spain.

### Nkomo Charges Police Harassment

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — The opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, has accused the government of a campaign of harassment. He said in an interview by telephone that police entered his Bulawayo home Monday to question his family, friends and domestic staff.

"I told them to get out and they left," said Mr. Nkomo, the leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union. "I said they had no business coming to my home like that. They just keep harassing."

Mr. Nkomo, who had been dismissed from the coalition government for allegedly plotting a coup against Prime Minister Robert Mugabe a year ago, was placed under virtual house arrest Sunday.

### For the Record

CAIRO (UPI) — Former President Jimmy Carter, who played a key role in negotiating the first peace treaty between Israel and an Arab country, will begin a weeklong visit to Egypt beginning Tuesday. Officials said Monday that Mr. Carter will meet with President Hosni Mubarak on Wednesday and make a courtesy call on Jihan Sadat, the widow of Anwar Sadat, the following day.

### EC Gaining on U.S. as Food Supplier

(Continued from Page 1)

rooted in history and experience, also hinder any trans-Atlantic meeting of minds on agriculture.

The Common Agricultural Policy is difficult to change because it was a crucial part of the bargain that created the Common Market, with farmers insisting on help for the economic and social risks it ran in giving West Germany's powerful industry tariff-free entry to its markets.

Then, on another level, there are profound differences in European and American attitudes toward the land. Americans, who enjoy ample farm land, see agriculture as a business, like building automobiles.

But in crowded Europe, with its memories of war and famine, self-sufficiency in food appears an important political goal.

"When Americans talk about national security, they are thinking of guns and bombs," Mr. von Verschuer said, "but we include feeding ourselves."

Two events beyond the control of either side are making the latest dispute even more difficult to solve. Record harvests throughout most of the temperate world for two consecutive years have coincided with the deepest economic recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s. As a result, food demand is weak, world prices are low and supplies are mounting.

In the United States, farmers have seen their incomes tumble to the lowest level in 30 years. But in Europe, where incomes are better sheltered against a volatile world market, small farmers with large expenses have less incentive than ever to leave the land because there

are no alternative jobs in cities and towns.

The organization's agricultural commissioner, Paul Dalsager of Denmark, echoing the view of others, said, "We have told the United States we won't change the Common Agricultural Policy, but we will talk about managing it more cooperatively."

A senior American official close to the negotiations agrees in part. "The agricultural problem," he said, "can't be resolved. The recession makes that impossible. All we can hope to do is lessen the friction. But whether that will satisfy the Reagan administration's ideologies, I don't know."

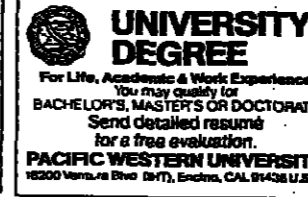
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Kenya Jails Ex-Officer  
The Associated Press  
NAIROBI — A retired air force captain, Didacus Olack Diego, was sentenced to 12 years in prison Monday for failing to report his knowledge of plans of the air force attempt to overthrow President Daniel Arap Moi last year.

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Tremor Shakes Greek Isle  
The Associated Press  
ATHENS — A moderate earthquake measuring 5 on the open-ended Richter scale shook the Aegean island of Chios, 150 kilometers (93 miles) northeast of Athens, on Monday, but no damages or casualties were reported.

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## Freely Mobile Missile Based off Land Seen As Best Plan for MX

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — A fresh analysis of the MX missile suggests that making the missiles freely mobile and basing them off land would best enable them to survive a Soviet attack and retaliate.

The analysis, prepared by the Congressional Research Service, says mobile missiles "eliminate a known number of precisely located targets for enemy marksmen, while airborne or sea-based missiles would escape enemy barrages that might blanket suspected hiding places in the United States."

The research agency prepares a wide range of reports with facts, analysis and alternatives for members of Congress, but it makes no recommendations.

President Ronald Reagan's commission studying the MX basing problem has given priority to determining which basing method will have the best chance of approval in Congress, according to commission officials. Congressional debate is scheduled to begin in the spring.

The analysis, written by John M. Collins, a senior specialist on national security in the research service, says the concept behind the present trial of bombers, intercontinental missiles and submarine-launched missiles should be retained. But he contends that "every trial leg could be aloft, ashore or afloat if the resultant combination satisfied U.S. security requirements."

Mr. Collins said many military thinkers, such as General Maxwell D. Taylor, a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, held that "land basing for the MX missile is no longer practical."

In his analysis, Mr. Collins says, "The Soviets have almost five times as many intercontinental ballistic missile warheads as the Strategic Air Command has missile silos."

Because those silos are stationary, he says, they "are the easiest of all systems to hit."

The administration has proposed, and the president's commission has considered, putting MX missiles in existing Minuteman silos. The analysis, however, asserts that "replacing Minuteman missiles with MX would merely provide Soviet marksmen with more lucrative targets."

The closely spaced basing plan proposed by the administration but disapproved by Congress assumes that Soviet planners accept the theory of "fabricated" in which incoming nuclear warheads blow each other up, and therefore would be "deterred from striking," Mr. Collins writes.

"Pentagon strategists could never be certain that Soviet leaders concur with their conclusions, even if all relevant files were declassified and flown to Moscow via Federal Express," he says.

A sea-mobile basing plan is not much better, in Mr. Collins's view. He asserts that "racetracks" or "drag strips," in which missiles are shifted from shelter to shelter, would be acceptable "only if true target locations remain secret and total shelters exceed the Soviet stock of lethal weapons."

In contrast, he said, mobile missiles mounted on trucks, trains or other land vehicles cannot all be hit, even in a barrage. "But political opposition to nuclear weapons roaming public roads and rail lines is particularly strong," he writes.

Turning to sea-based bases other than the present submarine force of Poseidon and Trident missiles, Mr. Collins asserts that a plan called Hydra "is the most revolutionary sea-launched missile system." It calls for missiles in buoyant canisters to be dumped from ships "to float free in times of crisis, far from the carriers and each other."

Firing would be triggered from a remote ship or shore position. If the threat receded, the canisters would be recovered. Ships carrying the missiles could fool satellite sensors but not close observation, he says, and the canisters could be found by Soviet ships.

Mr. Collins says that, altogether, the United States could field a total of 220 different triads composed of 12 different weapons or launchers.



Queen Elizabeth II greets George Burns following the show Hollywood put on for the monarch. Ed McMahon, far right, was master of ceremonies of the show that featured the singers Frank Sinatra, left, and Dionne Warwick, second from left.

## Reagan Joining Queen in California

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan flew to California on Monday for a weeklong reunion with Queen Elizabeth II. They will begin with a horseback ride at Mr. Reagan's ranch and end with an anniversary dinner aboard the royal yacht.

In Los Angeles Sunday night, Nancy Reagan, the president's wife, escorted the British monarch to a party to introduce her to America's "royalty," the stars of Hollywood.

Pamela Mason, the English-born actress and author who was married to James Mason, described the garden party for the queen as "the usual Hollywood cattle call."

Miss Mason discussed the party after returning home from the party, held on a 20th-Century-Fox soundstage. She called it "a rather routine affair with nothing remarkable about it."

She said that she was "shocked" that Perry Como, in his command performance with Frank Sinatra, had not prepared for their 15-minute song medley. "Frank Sinatra and Perry Como had not rehearsed and had to read some of their lyrics," she added.

"That's unthinkable, in my opinion, when you're called on to perform for the queen," she said. Dionne Warwick sang three songs, adding, "They all sounded the same."

The entertainment was announced by Ed McMahon and included a 10-minute monologue by George Burns. Bette Davis, Ginger Rogers, Loretta Young, Irene Dunne, June Allyson and Zsa Zsa Gabor were among the celebrities.

Miss Mason had one other complaint: "The chicken pot pies were slightly undone and the pastry was rather sticky."

## 3 Groups Allege U.S. Distorted Rights Study

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three human rights monitoring groups have criticized the Reagan administration for what they termed a distortion of the rights records of 12 countries.

The three groups — Americas Watch, Helsinki Watch and the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights — issued their response recently to a recent report by the administration on human rights around the world.

The State Department prepares a rights study for Congress each year. The latest one, a 1,300-page document, "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1982," was issued on Feb. 8. It analyzed the rights records of 162 countries based on information gathered from congressional studies, U.S.

embassies, the press in the United States and rights groups.

The three monitoring groups, in their response, said there were "serious distortions or inaccuracies" in the reports on Argentina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Pakistan, the Philippines, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zaire. The groups examined 22 countries.

A special effort appears to have been made to exculpate current leaders considered friends of the United States of responsibility for abuses," the groups said.

But they also commended the Reagan administration for what they called improvements this year in some of its reports on individual countries.

The report on Nicaragua, they said, was fair despite strained relations between the Reagan adminis-

tration and the Sandinist government. They called the report on South Africa "forceful," and also praised the reports on the Soviet Union and Poland.

Asked to comment on the response by the human rights groups, Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said:

"There's an awful lot of nit-picking. On the one hand, the report is laced with compliments. They say the South Africa report is lengthy, informative and forceful. Yet the overall tone of the criticism is fairly negative. I would ask them to explain why South Africa, which they claim is a good report, is not distorted toward political ends. Their analysis would make sense only if every friendly country is backed."

Mr. Abrams added, "They're always ready to impute motives."

The rights groups said the administration's report on El Salvador distorted reality by observing that the country was "in transition to a multiparty democracy" and that there were signs of human rights improvements there last year.

The administration's report said "serious human rights problems continued in El Salvador in 1982, despite signs of improvement throughout the year."

The rights groups said the administration's report on Haiti focused on plans rather than performance. The report on Argentina, they said, appeared to have been written "in an attempt to support the administration's professed intention to certify that Argentina is complying with the human rights conditions of the Foreign Assistance Act this year."

## Dole Supports Call by Governors To Hold Down Military Spending

By Don McLeod

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Robert J. Dole, threw his support to the nation's governors Monday in their drive to slash U.S. deficits over five years by reducing the increases in military spending.

"I agree with them on defense spending," the Kansas Republican said. "I think we can budget a little better with cuts in that area."

Mr. Dole spoke at a convention of the National Association of Counties, which is meeting in Washington at the same time the National Governors' Association was holding its annual winter conference. At the same time, the governors were taking their case directly to President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Dole generally endorsed the governors' approach to the budget, saying cuts should be applied across the board and not concentrated on the most vulnerable areas, particularly aid to state and local governments and the country's needy.

He also said the so-called untouchable portions of the budget, such as government-funded pension programs, should be faced up to by Congress.

The first formal statement by the governors' association on military spending was approved by the executive committee Sunday with one dissenting vote, despite doubts expressed by all sides.

Some Republicans were concerned that the resolution might be seen as an attack on the president. But Democrats said it should be tougher. And some governors said they had no business advising Washington on such things as military spending.

In the end, seven members of the executive committee voted for it with only Governor Joseph E. Brennan, a Maine Democrat, dissenting.

The resolution called for action to hold any deficit to 2 percent of the gross national product.

To achieve this, they would allow slight additional cuts in domestic programs cut over the past two years, and they would absorb one-fourth of the impact of inflation on their own U.S. grants.

But they would hold growth in military spending to 4-to-6 percent over the next two years and 3-to-5 percent for 1984-1988.

Although the Congressional Budget Office forecasts the deficit will rise to \$267 billion by 1988, the White House wants it kept to \$116.7 billion. The governors' target is \$90 billion by 1988.

The package goes before the full conference in the closing general business session Tuesday, where it will require the vote of two-thirds of the governors present to carry.

Governor Scott M. Matheson, a Utah Democrat and chairman of the association, predicted it would be approved, but only after some changes.

"We've got to fiddle enough with it to get some Democratic votes," he said. "But I think we have a good chance of resolving it with the Democratic governors."

If the Democrats can be held in line, the measure would be assured of passage, since Democratic governors outnumber Republicans 34-16 since the election last fall.

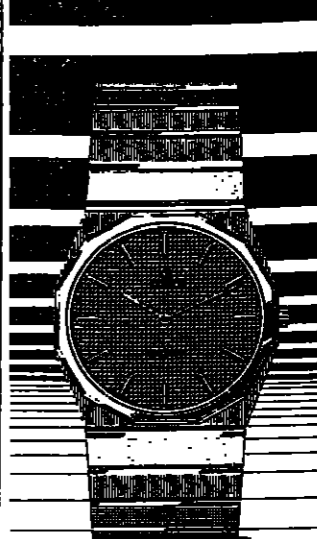
But some of the most formidable supporters of the measure are Republicans who support Mr. Reagan

### Spanish Aide Visits Rome

The Associated Press

ROME — The Spanish foreign minister, Fernando Moran, arrived Monday in Rome for a two-day visit to discuss, among other matters, Italy's support for Spain's entry into the European Community.

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## Twice As Much Art for Your Money

WASHINGTON — Flourder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried, "The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enciclopedia to show to the American people."

"I anticipated that," said Bass. "I've been putting one together. Sit down."

"This is the Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Peasant Assassination Party of Miguel Tortilla."

"Who is Tortilla?"

"He is known as 'The Hammer' because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enciclopedia's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote."

"Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

"Not necessarily. We found a

WASHINGTON — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is drinking tea with to build up his armed forces.

I don't mind when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its military act together.

This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to rearm and become a military power to be reckoned with.

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## U.S. POW Hunter Surrenders

In Thailand, Gritz Refuses Details of Rescue Efforts

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service  
BANGKOK — James G. (Bo) Gritz, a former U.S. Special Forces officer sought for leading raids into Laos to search for American prisoners of war he believes are being held, surrendered Monday to police in northeastern Thailand.

Mr. Gritz, 44, walked into the district police headquarters in Nakhon Phanom, a town on the Mekong River from which he launched forays last November and allegedly last month into the jungles of neighboring Laos, a police spokesman said.

Mr. Gritz refused to say where he has been since his abortive November mission. But he told reporters at the police station that the results of his efforts have been positive.

Mr. Gritz said he had just learned of the arrest on Feb. 13 of two alleged associates, a former Green Beret and the daughter of an

American pilot shot down over Laos, who were supposed to go on trial Monday on charges of possessing illegal radio equipment at a rented house in Nakhon Phanom. The trial was postponed.

The two Americans, Lance E. Trimmer, 43, and Lynn Standerwick, 25, were jailed for two days, then released on bail to await trial on the charges that are punishable in Thailand by a five-year jail term. Also found in the house were fatigue uniforms, scuba diving equipment, jungle knives, cartridge belts and a gas mask.

Mr. Gritz said he decided at 3 A.M. Monday to give himself up to protect Mr. Trimmer and Miss Standerwick, who he said were "completely innocent."

The former Green Beret lieutenant colonel, a decorated Vietnam war veteran, refused to discuss reports that he re-entered Laos on Jan. 30 with a team of former Special Forces comrades and anti-communist Laotians to pursue the search that has obsessed him for four years.

## Turkey Reduces Fees for Straits

ANKARA — Turkey has slashed 80 percent off controversial high transit fees for ships using the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits, the chairman of the Turkish Maritime Federation said Monday.

The Turkish authorities increased the fees 10-fold without warning in November. This brought strong protests from shipping companies and several signatories of the 1936 Montreux convention that governs the narrow link between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Soviet, Bulgarian and Romanian ships, which make up the bulk of foreign traffic in the straits, stopped paying the fees in protest, shipping sources in Istanbul said.

Captain Metin Leblebicioğlu, the chairman of the maritime federation, said that from Monday ships of 20,000 net registered metric tons not sailing to or from a Turkish port will pay about \$6,200 for a return trip through the straits, compared with about \$35,000 under the higher rates.

In a handwritten message purportedly sent by runner from the Laotian jungle and delivered to the Los Angeles Times bureau in Bangkok last week, Mr. Gritz claimed to have "some POW ID" that he was trying to confirm personally.

In the letter, dated Feb. 12, Mr. Gritz said that a second Laotian member of his team had been killed. In his November mission, one Laotian guerrilla was killed, three were wounded and an American radioman was captured when rival anti-communist resistance fighters ambushed Mr. Gritz's group, according to the account of one of the participants, Charles J. Patterson, a former Special Forces sergeant.

Appearing healthy and clean-shaven, Mr. Gritz said he had come in from a "long walk" and wanted to assume responsibility for the radio equipment that Mr. Trimmer and Miss Standerwick were charged with possessing. He wore a bracelet bearing the name of Lynn Standerwick's father, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Standerwick, who bailed out of his F-4 Phantom jet in February 1971 while flying a re-

connaissance mission over the Ho Chi Minh trail in eastern Laos.

The air force pilot thus became one of nearly 2,500 American servicemen still listed as missing in the Vietnam war. Most, including Colonel Standerwick, are presumed dead. Only about 50 were known to have been captured.

Last Wednesday, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach repeated his government's assertion that no Americans are still being held in either Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia. He called Mr. Gritz's actions "a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of Laos that everyone should denounce."

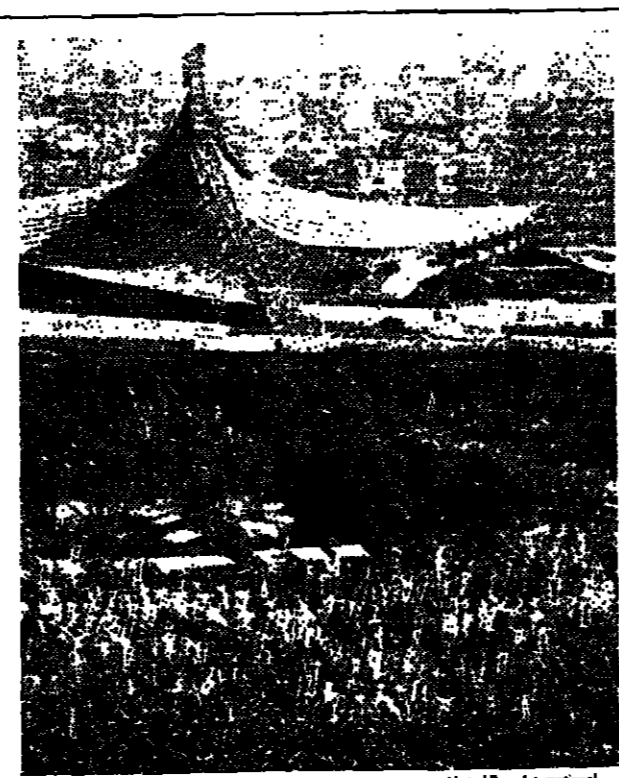
A well-informed Western diplomat in Hanoi told The Washington Post that he was very sure that some former American servicemen are living in Vietnam. But he said they were deserters who had renounced U.S. nationality. A senior U.S. diplomat confirmed that the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok has the names of some deserters living in the Hanoi area, but he declined to say how many.

Mr. Gritz struck observers as well-spoken, articulate and unusually well-rested for a man who has been reported as making an arduous trek recently through the jungles of Laos.

Mr. Gritz charged that press publicity had jeopardized his mission. He assailed his former comrade, Mr. Patterson, who sold a story about Mr. Gritz's activities to the U.S. magazine for mercenaries, Soldier of Fortune, for \$5,000.

Mr. Patterson has said that Clint Eastwood, the actor, contributed \$30,000 — in exchange for book and movie rights — to finance Mr. Gritz's November mission into Laos.

Mr. Patterson has said that President Ronald Reagan expressed his support for Col. Gritz's November mission, which was intended to seek out and, if possible, rescue 120 Americans that Mr. Gritz believed were being held at three camps in eastern Laos. The White House informed the president of plans for the raid last fall, but denied that Mr. Reagan approved it and insisted that Mr. Gritz was advised to cancel it.



CALL FOR TAX CUTS — Hundreds of thousands of workers assembled at Tokyo's Yoyogi Park Sunday to demand that the government honor its pledge to cut taxes by a trillion yen, or about \$4.5 billion. The circular building in the background is the indoor swimming pool arena of the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

## Moon Church in N.Y. Town Will Pay \$1 Million in Tax

NEW YORK — The Unification Church has agreed to pay the town of Greenburgh in Westchester County more than \$1 million in back and current property taxes. The town had begun foreclosure proceedings against 353 acres of church property as well as a mansion owned by the church's founder, the Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

The agreement, according to Greenburgh's supervisor, Anthony Veteran, calls for the Unification Church to pay the town \$950,300 in taxes owed since 1980 and a \$250,000 payment for taxes due for 1983.

Kay Allen, assistant director of legal affairs for the church, refused

to discuss the terms of the agreement, but said that it did not have a bearing on the church's fight to preserve its tax-exempt status on other property in the state.

For the last several years, the church had fought attempts by the town of Greenburgh to collect property taxes. The church said that it should be exempt from property taxes because it was owned by a religious institution.

But town officials asserted the church used the property for secular, profit-making activities and, therefore, relinquished those tax-exemption rights. After losing a case against Greenburgh in 1980, the church agreed to pay taxes from 1978, but the town had been unable to collect.

## U.S. Gives Asylum to South Africa Opposed to Apartheid and Draft

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE  
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Reagan administration has granted political asylum to a white South African who opposes his country's system of racial separation and service in the military.

The 22-month wait by the South African, Dominic Holzhau, 24, who works for the Joyce Theater Foundation in New York, ended this month when he received a letter from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service approving his asylum request for one year.

Mr. Holzhau and his lawyer, Bernard P. Wolford, a South African who received political asylum here during the Carter administration, expressed surprise and relief. The two South Africans said this was the first case of asylum granted by the Reagan administration to a South African.

In a telephone interview Friday, Mr. Holzhau said that his opposition to apartheid, as the South African system of racial separation is known, crystallized during a student-exchange visit in 1976 and 1977 when he spoke to groups in the United States.

"I felt I couldn't talk on everyday life in South Africa without talking the issue of apartheid publicly," he said.

He said the State Department decision: "I believe American officials were convinced by the consistency of my record. Draft resistance was probably only one issue, one element in my rejection of apartheid."

Apert from draft resistance Mr. Holzhau said that he felt his political activism was the key factor that impressed the administration. "I was involved in the official opposition party, the Progressive Federal Party, the PFP, from 1978 until I left South Africa," he said. He said that he was also involved with the National Union of South African Students, which oversees student politics in South Africa and which has a radical image there.

He continued his South African opposition activity in the United States, he said, while working for the South African Military Refugees Fund, a group that tries to aid South African draft resisters.

Mr. Wolford said that he hoped the grant of asylum would be the first step toward permanent residence for his client, Mr. Holzhau will be eligible to apply for that status after a year. "As a practical matter," the lawyer said, "asylum requests are almost automatically renewed unless political conditions change in the home country."

Mr. Holzhau said the U.S. decision would "get a great deal of attention within South Africa" and might "encourage other young South Africans to consider applying for asylum in the United States."

As an adviser to a handful of other South Africans in the United States who are in more preliminary stages of the process of requesting asylum, Mr. Wolford said that his job had become a little easier because of the administration decision. "Their prospects seem somewhat improved," he said.

Both men said they feared that the long delay in acting on Mr. Holzhau's application reflected what they see as the administration's desire to improve relations with South Africa and its unwillingness to appear as if it was sanctioning draft resistance.

The South African consul general in New York, Abe S. Hopper, said the Holzhau case "was a purely domestic matter for the United States government."

The South African delegate to the United Nations, Kurt Schirmer, said he was unfamiliar with the case.

Officials at the State Department and at the Immigration and Naturalization Service refused to discuss the basis on which asylum was granted. State Department and immigration officials are not permitted to discuss individual cases. But Paula Kuzmich, a State Department spokeswoman, said "Asylum would not be granted to someone on the grounds that he was a draft dodger per se."

Asylum is granted by the United States "on the grounds of a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular group or political opinion," she said.

Mr. Wolford has filed with the Freedom of Information Act to obtain a copy of the State Department decision.

## U.S. Urged to Prepare Rules for Gene Testing

By Philip M. Boffey

WASHINGTON — A presidential ethics commission has urged the nation to prepare counseling services and make other arrangements to meet a likely "huge demand" for genetic screening tests to determine whether parents were likely to have defective offspring.

Before the end of the century, the commission predicted, "genetic screening and counseling are certain to become major components in both public health and individual medical care." The time "can already be envisioned," it said, when all information about a person's "abnormal" genes and chromosomes will be readily accessible.

Its recommendations were made in a report entitled "Screening and Counseling for Genetic Conditions" that was issued for release Monday by the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research. The 11-member commission was created by Congress in 1979 and will go out of business in March.

The commission said genetic screening raised "important ethical and legal concerns" about who should have access to the tests and the information the tests reveal, whether tests should be voluntary or compulsory, and what the tests should be used for. It threw its moral weight against using genetic tests to choose the sex of a child or produce a superhealthy race of people.

In general, the commission argued that medical screening programs should largely be voluntary, that genetic information should largely be kept confidential and that access to screening services should be equitable. But it noted that these principles sometimes conflict.

Up to now, genetic screening has been used on a limited basis to test newborn infants for a few rare genetic diseases or to screen selected population groups, like Jews or blacks, for specific genetic conditions that afflict them more often than the general population.

But the commission predicted an end to Mr. Marcos's 17-year-old rule.

More than 90 persons have reportedly died in the Davao fighting.

The Evening Post newspaper in Manila reported Monday that 140 rebel "tax collectors" were captured during the government offensive. The tax collectors allegedly forced villagers to contribute money to the New People's Army.

Mr. Marcos said that during the eight years of martial law — which ended in January 1981 — the government had succeeded in combating Moslem separatists and Communist rebels.

He said the separatist Moro National Liberation Front in Mindanao had been reduced to "ragged bands of uncoordinated forces" and take different signals from their divided leadership based in some foreign countries.

3 Found Slain in Sicily

AGRICENTO, Sicily — The bodies of three men, each shot once in the left temple, were found in the trunk of an abandoned car Monday. The police attributed the slayings to gang warfare.

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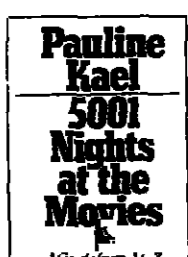
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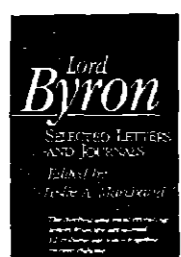
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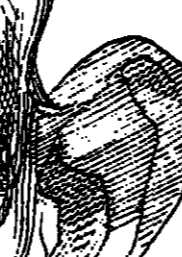
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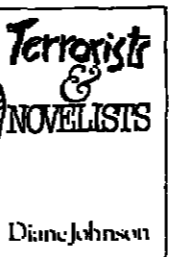
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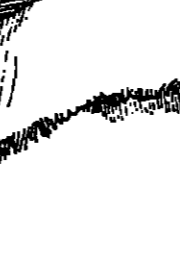
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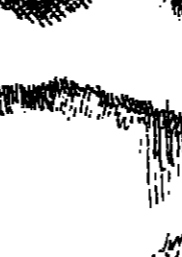
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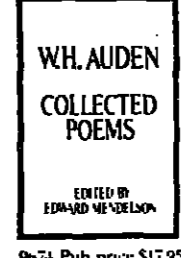
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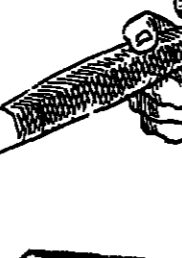
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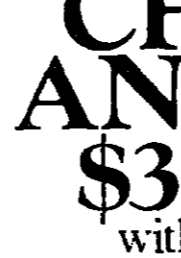
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## Greece Put Military On Alert Following Rumors of Coup Plan

By Marvin Howe  
New York Times Service

ATHENS — The Greek government placed security forces on a state of limited alert Saturday following rumors that a group of rightist officers and civilians were planning a coup to restore the deposed king, Constantine.

President Constantine Caramanlis discounted the rumors of a monarchist threat as nonsense and played golf Sunday in an Athens suburb.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who had ordered the alert Saturday afternoon, entertained U.S. Ambassador J. Monteagle Stearns and his wife at dinner Sunday night in his home. This was generally interpreted as a sign that whatever had caused the alarm was over.

There is no reason whatsoever for any concern," Dimitrios Maroudas, a government spokesman, said Sunday night. He said such alert exercises "are a common occurrence and take place at regular intervals."

Nevertheless, the Greek press published alarming front-page headlines Monday about the rumored coup attempt, and political quarters openly expressed anxiety. "Nobody can forget the 1967 coup of the colonels," said a prominent left-of-center politician. He criticized the Socialist government for failing to purge the army of extreme rightists.

Diplomatic sources confirmed that Socialist Party cadres were mobilized Sunday as a precautionary measure parallel to the alert of the security forces.

These diplomats had no information on the origin of the coup rumors and the official reaction but suggested that the events could have been triggered by alarmist reports in the rightist opposition press over the visit here last week of the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai Tikhonov, and the increasingly close relations between the two countries.

Official attempts to downplay the rumors were in contrast to the stringent security measures taken by the government. The prime minister's personal bodyguard was reinforced, and guards were dispatched to the two state television stations, the telecommunications center, airports and ports, all of which are likely targets in a coup attempt.

Prime Minister Papandreu met Sunday with the leaders of the

main political parties and briefed them on the situation.

Eleftherotypia, a pro-government daily, reported Monday that Greek intelligence services and Athens security police received information Saturday from "a reliable source" that a group of monarchists, both military and civilian, had planned a coup to bring back King Constantine, who was deposed by a referendum in 1974 and now lives in London.

Senior government officials decided Saturday in a meeting in the Defense Ministry to place security forces on alert in the Attica region Saturday evening. On Sunday the army was put on alert as well.

The focal points of the rumored unrest were the northern towns of Evros, Kavala, Xanthi and Kozani, according to Eleftherotypia. The governors of these districts issued a joint statement to reassure the public that "nothing has happened." Nevertheless, a civil air defense exercise was held in this area, coinciding with the alerts in the south.

The military exercises stirred widespread concern, and several hundred people took part Sunday night in a demonstration in Salonika, with banners saying "No to a new coup." Extra guards were placed around the U.S. Consulate as a precautionary measure, because many Greeks still blame the Central Intelligence Agency for the 1967 coup.

**16 in Military Retired**  
The Greek government retired 14 generals and two air marshals Monday, but did not link the move to the rumors of a coup attempt, Reuters reported Monday from Athens. The retirements were part of an annual review of the armed forces officer corps, a government spokesman said.

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Former Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto, second from left, during the final session of the Social Democratic Party's three-day congress in Portugal. Mr. Mota Pinto and his supporters were able to defeat Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão in a number of party votes.

## 2 Parties in Portugal Vote to Drop Leaders

The Associated Press

LISBON — Two of the three parties of Portugal's ruling Democratic Alliance dropped their leaders during the weekend, a month after the third leader voluntarily stepped down, in preparation for general elections to be held April 25.

The outgoing prime minister, Francisco Pinto Balsemão, and the minister of state for quality of life, Gonçalo Ribeiro Teles, were voted out of their top posts by fellow Social Democrats and Monarchists, respectively.

Their removal followed the resignation of Diogo Freitas do Amaral as leader of the Christian Democratic Party and as the defense minister in January during coalition infighting over a proposed fourth cabinet.

The center-right coalition has formed three governments in as many years. Its internal disputes have fed the hopes of the opposition Socialists who have also hoped to ride the tide that swept their counterparts in Spain, Greece, France and Sweden into power in the last two years. But the Socialists have been split over the allotment of candidacies to members of voting factions.

In a three-day congress that ended Sunday, Portugal's largest party, the Social Democrats, voted out Mr. Pinto Balsemão's presidential post and voted in several of the group's rightist militants to key positions on upgraded national councils and committees.

The loss by the prime minister's liberal faction left the party co-founder without an official party position and three conservatives guiding the decision-making national political committee.

The three — former Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto, former interior minister Evaristo de Melo and former Minister of Labor Nascimento Rodrigues — have long pressed for the removal of Mr. Pinto Balsemão and a swing back to the more conservative policies of his co-founder, Francisco Sá Carneiro, a former prime minister.

Conservatives took the most seats on all of the party's council's, while the newly elected congress president, Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida, told the closing session that the congress had achieved a "changing of the guard with no winners and no losers."

Mr. Ribeiro Teles, who has led the People's Monarchist Party from obscurity to a crucial, mar-

## Rome Warns Agca, Bulgarian of Probe

Reuters

ROME — A Bulgarian airline official and the Turkish gunman who shot the pope two years ago were given official warnings Monday that they could be charged with a plot to kill the Polish labor leader, Lech Walesa, the Justice Ministry said.

Sergei Antonov has been held in an Italian jail since November on suspicion of complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981.

The ministry said that Mr. Antonov and Mehmet Ali Agca, who is serving a life sentence for shooting the pope, were given formal warnings by the Rome public prosecutor that he was investigating their suspected role in a plot to kill Mr. Walesa when he visited Rome in January 1981.

Under the Italian legal system, authorities may issue a *comunicazione giudiziaria*, which warns a suspect that he is under investigation and allows him to prepare a defense. The warning is only a formal caution and does not constitute a charge.

Warnings were also issued to a number of other people, some of whom are no longer in Italy, the ministry said.

Since Mr. Antonov's arrest, there have been repeated reports in the Italian press implicating the Bulgarian secret service in a possible plot to kill Mr. Walesa. The reports have never been confirmed by official sources.

A caution was also issued to Luigi Scricciolo, the former head of international relations with the So-

cialist UIL trade union. He had extensive dealings with Poland's now-dissolved Solidarity union and helped organize Mr. Walesa's visit to Rome.

Mr. Scricciolo was arrested last year on suspicion of trying to act as a liaison between Bulgarian secret agents and the Red Brigades urban guerrilla movement.

A Bulgarian Embassy spokesman denied that Mr. Antonov was involved in either a plot to kill Mr.

Walesa or the shooting of the pope. Asked to comment on the caution, Giuseppe Consolo, one of Mr. Antonov's two Italian lawyers, said: "I'm amazed, but there again, after all that has happened, I shouldn't be surprised — the whole business just gets more outlandish."

The director-general of the Bulgarian national airline said Monday that he was worried by Mr. Antonov's health. Dimitar Dimi-

trov, who visited Mr. Antonov in prison in Rome recently, told the Bulgarian news agency: "Sergei is not feeling very well. He has lost much weight and his face is pale and yellowish."

He said he had taken Mr. Antonov a medal and a watch as a reward for his contribution toward last year's financial success of the airline. "He rejoiced when he saw his medal and watch," Mr. Dimitrov said.

## Jaruzelski Urges Party Militancy

Reuters

WARSAW — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, has exhorted party members to show a new aggressiveness in their political work. He also fiercely attacked intellectuals, saying they were spreading anti-communism.

At a party conference in Warsaw over the weekend, the general told activists to stamp their influence on every aspect of Polish life.

The conference was the last of a series of regional meetings in the last few weeks that examined the state of the party, whose authority and membership were hurt by the challenge of the Solidarity union movement and the year of martial law that ended in December.

According to official figures, the party lost 779,000 members, most of whom left voluntarily, between August 1980, when Solidarity was created, and December 1982. Membership is now about 2.37 million.

Meanwhile, authorities said

Monday they were charging nine members of an underground Solidarity group who were caught in Warsaw with organizing street protests and printing illegal bulletins in violation of martial law last year.

The official PAP news agency said the nine members of the Interfactory Workers Committee of Solidarity in the capital, were also charged with crimes "that could be described as terrorism." It gave no more details. It said 12 other persons were being investigated in the case.

General Jaruzelski, whose speech to Saturday's meeting was reported in full in the press, said the loss of party members had been halted, and that nearly 60 percent of new members were under 29 years of age. He did not say how many there were.

A senior party official said last week that only about 50 percent of the members attended meetings and that about 500,000 members

were not committed to the party's work.

Since an extraordinary congress in the summer of 1981, when it was affected by the reforming drive of Solidarity, the party has been committed in theory to a more open and democratic approach.

**UN Report Assailed**  
Poland rejected a report Monday by the UN Human Rights Commission on its rights record as "outrageous interference" in its internal affairs, United Press International reported from Geneva. "The subject of Poland would not have come before the commission without unfounded and anti-Polish U.S. pressures," the Polish delegate told the 43-member commission, which is meeting in Geneva.

The report by UN Undersecretary-General Hugo Gabbri of Argentina contained little criticism of the Polish government. It said new regulations "eliminate most of the rigors of life under martial law."

## J. S. Cornwall Dies; Ex-Leader Of Mormon Choir

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — J. Spencer Cornwall, 95, conductor of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir for more than two decades, died Saturday at his home.

Mr. Cornwall was named conductor of the choir in 1935. He served in the post for 23 years, and helped organize the choir's first trip to Europe, a tour of six countries in 1955.

**Other deaths:**

Robert J. Wilson, 80, former board chairman of Universal Airlines, a cargo carrier, and the executive secretary of the National Alliance of Businessmen, a voluntary organization to promote job training for the unemployed, from 1969 to 1978, of cancer Friday in Miami.

Allen S. Rapley, 80, who rose from the mailroom to become chairman of the board of W.R. Grace & Co., Saturday at Doctors Hospital in New York City.

Sheward Hagerty, 52, a senior editor and former London bureau chief for Newsweek magazine, of a heart attack at his home Sunday in Wilton, Connecticut, after returning from jogging.

## U.S. Foiled Coup, Cairo Aide Says

ROME — A show of force by the United States in the Mediterranean this month prevented a planned Libyan-backed coup in Sudan, a senior Egyptian official said Monday.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, also said that Libya had moved forces close to the Sudanese border and that intelligence reports indicated that a coup against the Sudanese president, Gaafar Nimeiri, was to be attempted by mercenaries flown into Khartoum. The operation was to be carried out Feb. 13, he said.

But Washington announced Feb. 16 that the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz and other navy vessels had been deployed off Libya and that four surveillance aircraft had been sent to Egypt.

## Kenyan Stoned to Death

NAIROBI — A mob of angry villagers stoned to death a Kenyan suspected of robbing and murdering a woman in Rabour town, 190 miles (305 kilometers) northwest of Nairobi, police said Monday.

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Mr. Kramer, who teaches social policy at the School of Social Work in West Berlin, and Mr. Yago, who teaches sociology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, are completing a book on post-World War II relations between West Germany and the United States. They contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

There is no laundrette and the shops are distant. Then we consigned many of our most vulnerable families to these neighborhoods.

There, in order to feed and clothe their children, to meet payments for the fridge and pay off fuel debts and other arrears (deducted at source from their benefits), unemployed fathers and lone mothers end up suffering from undernourishment.

And that was in the good times. Today millions of ordinary families are being driven into poverty by unemployment while the shops are closing. Britain is becoming an increasingly unequal country.

Poverty is not defined by a fixed

program last year was the "new federalism," a gigantic swap between federal and state governments in which Washington would shed its responsibility for food stamps and Aid to Families With Dependent Children in exchange for the entire burden of financing Medicaid. While this grand design got nowhere, many of Mr. Reagan's narrower proposals for benefit cuts were adopted.

Now he proposes cuts in programs for the non-poor, such as Social Security and Medicare, that are proportionately about as large as cuts slated for the poor. They seem likely to be approved by Congress. Thus, for the first time in recent years, some heed

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Spain, Egyptians to France, Germans to East Prussia? The uninhabited Sinai has large possibilities for mining, tourism and so on. A fraction of the money spent on arms by the PLO, Saudi Arabia and Israel plus surely available U.S. help, could finance the project and bring peace.

L. DAVID  
London.

## Canute and the Tide

Danicle C. Meadows (Letter, Feb. 21) shares a popular misconception. In the legend to which she alludes, King Canute, exasperated by the floods

regard to his credit should be distorted to show him at a disadvantage.

ADRIAN STEPHEN,  
Vienna

## Conductor Defended

Regarding "The Holocaust: Some Seem to Have Forgotten" (JHT, Feb. 2) by Steve Wasserman:

As an opera singer with more than 25 years' experience, I object to Mr. Wasserman's reference to alleged coffeehouse chat "about the incompetence of the Yugoslav conductor of the opera." I am a guest artist at the Graz opera in the first Austrian production of Wagner's "The Ring of the Nibelung."

A subtle and sound U.S. policy would try to prevent such polarization and the stark choice between being pro-American or pro-Soviet.

*The New York Times*

... listened to jazz with respect, he began to hear classical music was recorded with higher technical standards in the pressing process, for the quality control on classical was generally much tighter.

SAINT MORITZ, Switzerland — Jewels fetched 10.6 million Swiss francs (\$5.3 million) at a Sotheby's sale over the weekend. The auction house said the highest individual price of 467,500 francs (\$234,750) was paid for a cluster of diamonds.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Gore Vidal: Tennessee, the Glorious Bird

By Gore Vidal

ROME — Tennessee Williams, who died last Friday in New York at age 71, was the only great playwright America ever produced. I do not think we will ever again have the sort of theater that produced dramatists like Tennessee. I doubt that we will see anything like him again.

Some years ago, I wrote an essay on Tennessee and his just-published memoirs. I said, "Most beautifully, the plays speak for themselves. Not only does Tennessee have a marvelous comic sense but his gloriously outrageous dramatic effects can be enormously satisfying. He makes poetic (without quotes) the speech of those half-educated would-be gaudy folk who still maintain their babble in his head. Only on those rare occasions when he tries to depict educated or upper-class people does he falter. Somewhat surprisingly, he told me that he had been forced several times to use a dictionary while writing his novel, *Two Sinners*."

"What, I asked, was one of the words you had to look up? 'Solipsistic,'" he said. Tennessee's vocabulary has never been large (I note that he still thinks 'solipsistic' means 'solitary'). But then he is not the sort of writer who sees words on the page; rather he hears them in his head and when he is played into the right character, the wrong word never sounds.

I also wrote "Tennessee is the sort of writer who does not develop; he simply continues."

By the time he was an adolescent he had his themes. Constantly he plays and replays the same, small but brilliant set of cards.

Tennessee was the product of that Southern puritan environment where all sex was sin and unnatural sex was particularly horrible. He was — and is — guilt-ridden, and although he tells us that he believes in no afterlife, he is still too much the puritan not to believe in sin. At some deep level Tennessee truly believes that the homosexual is wrong and that the heterosexual is right. Given this all-pervading sense of guilt, he is drawn in both life and work to the idea of expiation, of death. Tennessee seldom reads a book and the only history he knows is his own; he depends, finally, on a romantic genius to get him through life. Above all, he is a survivor, never more so than now in what he calls his "broccoli years."

I spoke recently before the American Academy here in support of their library and that is where Tennessee and I met 35 years ago. It is odd, but while I was up there last month I was thinking about Tennessee and Samuel Barber, who was also present and now dead, and Frederic Prokosch who was there and is still with us, and I was thinking, "How curious, here we are 35 years later and where is the Bird?" That is what I always called Tennessee, the glorious Bird. And little did I know that the Bird, even as I was addressing Italo Calvino and others, was molting.

The last time I saw him, about a year and a

half ago in Chicago, I was on the Irv Kupcinet television program (Kupcinet is the Great Leveler) and he had on four guests. He had Tennessee and me, and you can imagine, he had added two more. This was the only time that Tennessee and I had been on television together. It was a rare opportunity. Anyway, you sit at a round table. It was taped during the daytime. Tennessee was in good form, a little white wine but no more, a red papillon on his nose, which I thought was disturbing and I told him he ought to watch out for his liver. Suddenly, he leaned back in his chair, looked his fingers back of his neck, and looked up at the ceiling and shut his eyes.

So Kupcinet gets more and more nervous, and finally turns to him and says, "Tennessee, are you asleep?"

Tennessee said, "No, I am not asleep, but sometimes I shut my eyes when I am bored." That summed up his humor. The humor is what I loved in him. He was the funniest man who ever lived.

Now the Bird has shut his eyes for good. The boredom must have been great. In the end we are all dead, but it is all quite startling. Suddenly you realize that 35 years have gone by and it seems as many months. It is startling. It is neither discouraging nor horrifying. It is just startling. And it does indeed go as quickly as all the old birds told you when you were young.

Gore Vidal wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

## Australian Yeast Food Hits U.S. Charts

Buying bread from a man in Brussels. He was 6-foot-4 and full of muscles. I said, "Do you speak my language?" He smiled and gave me a Vegemite sandwich.

— From "Down Under," by Margaret Engel

By Margaret Engel  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Only in the United States could the rocking popularity of a 40-top time begin encouraging people to try Vegemite, Australia's peculiar yeast superfood.

The salty, beefy-tasting spread is an Aussie passion. It's used regularly in 90 percent of all Australian homes, topping toast racks and raisin bread at breakfast. A byproduct of the brewing industry, Vegemite is so high in B vitamins, it is the first solid food for many Australian infants.

Although some U.S. hotels keep jars of the dark brown substance on hand for foreign guests, Vegemite was not distributed in this country until January 1982, when a firm in Costa Mesa, California, headed by Diana Todd, 40, a homesick Australian, began importing it.

"I get calls and letters from Australians who can't believe their beloved Vegemite is finally in the U.S.," said Todd, whose firm, Australasia Ventures, has placed the jars in health-food stores nationwide and in four California grocery chains. "Americans don't understand it. Australians drag it through customs and get quizzed about what they're hiding in it."

To many Americans who have tried it, Vegemite poses three immediate drawbacks: taste, color and unfamiliarity.

"I've got a jar in my apartment," said Mike Martucci, 47, in charge of promotion for Columbia Records, the label for the Australian group Men at Work. "I smell it. I look at it. I know it's not going to hurt me, but I can't bring myself to eat it. And this from someone whose favorite dish is octopus!" Kraft Foods has tried to sell Vegemite in the United States; the most recent attempt was in 1969. It never attracted much interest, but since the hit single "Down Under" was released two months ago, the concentrated yeast extract has gotten new attention from youthful rock fans.

In Grand Forks, North Dakota, a radio station got so many questions from listeners about Vegemite that it organized a Vegemite party in December at a local bar, appropriately named Down Under.

• WMIC-AM in Detroit is

throwing a Vegemite party for a thousand people, complete with Vegemite T-shirts and an employee in a kangaroo costume.

At the University of California at Long Beach a Vegemite-sandwich-eating contest with 20 entrants was held during a dance last month. The winner ate five sandwiches in two minutes.

Even people associated with Vegemite's manufacture, importation and publicity are surprised that the eating contest drew that many contestants.

"It doesn't appeal to the American palate," said Dave Roycroft, a public relations coordinator for Kraft Foods in Chicago. Its Aus-

tralian affiliate has been making Vegemite in that country for 60 years.

A key instruction is to use Vegemite sparingly. "There's a saying by Australians, who are passionate in their defense of Vegemite: 'Your face may frown, but your body will smile.'"

One happy eater is James Miller, 19, a clerk in the Natural Foods Supermarket in Arlington, Virginia. He spreads it on bagels and has been eating Vegemite for months. "When I heard the song, I said, 'Hey, that's the stuff I've been eating.'"

The Australian Embassy in Washington posts the supermarket's telephone number on its message board, because so many callers ask where to find Vegemite locally.

This writer found the taste better than the warnings suggested — a mixture of beefy, salty and cheesy flavors. The name is taken from its celery and onion flavorings (vege), plus its reputation for building strength (mite), said Westlake, who is conducting market research on the product here and in Australia.

The "serve size" is half a teaspoon. That has six calories, no carbohydrates, fats or cholesterol.

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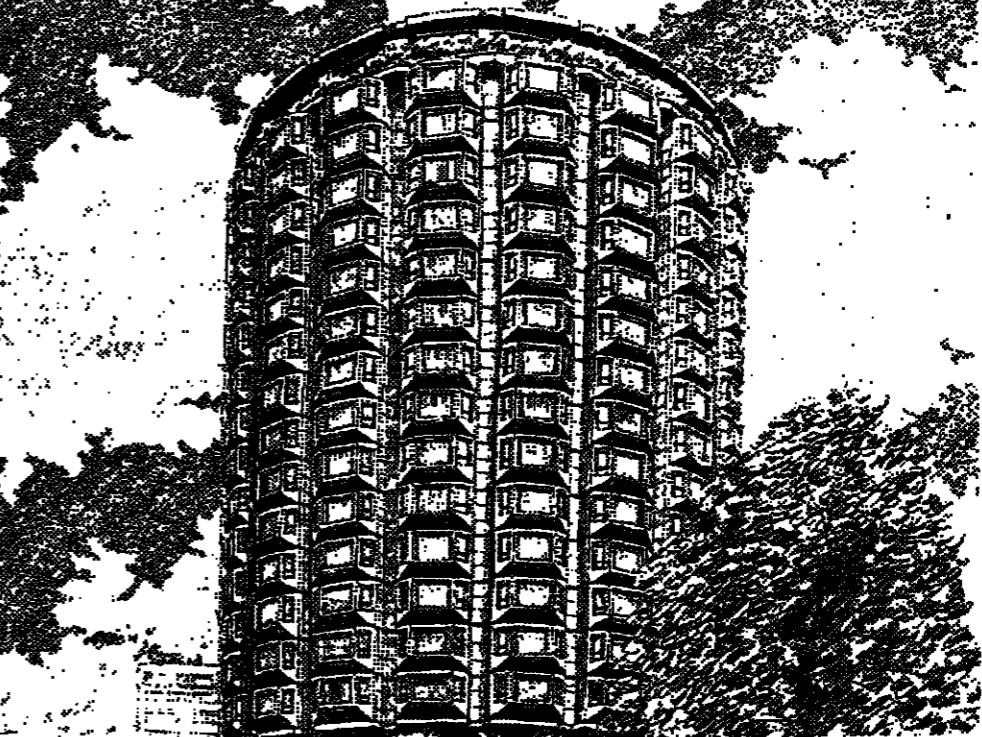
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## Nobody gets a room at the back



## Manfred Eicher: A Distinctive Jazz Sound

By Michael Zwerin

MUNICH — Manfred Eicher, the man who created what has come to be known as the "ECM Sound" is a thoughtful, 38-year-old German who has over the years called it "the most beautiful sound next to silence," "a movement next to no movement," "controlled contrast" and, quoting Gertrude Stein, using your "ears as eyes."

Time magazine described the career "content of those who make that sound: 'A young jazz musician would want an ECM label the way a short-story writer would want to be published in The New Yorker.'"

The sound is due as much to Eicher, who has produced 245 of ECM's 250-album catalog, as to its eclectic collection of artists, which includes the avant-garde Art Ensemble of Chicago, the Brazilian singer and guitarist Egberto Gismonti, all-star Ornette Coleman alumni playing in the group Old and New Dreams, rock-influenced Pat Metheny, the acoustic solo piano of Keith Jarrett and the minimalist composer Steve Reich.

Eicher quotes Glenn Gould to define his role: "The work of a great producer should be as distinctive in the sound of a record as are the works of composer and performer. And to a sensitive listener the producer's 'works' should be as aesthetically as significant."

Even an insensitive listener can recognize the most obvious element of the distinctive ECM sound — echo. Although few would argue with the fact that ECM is the most creative jazz label today, some critics the "monotony" of the texture.

"Yes, I like echo," Eicher admits. "But placement of sound is also crucial. It is important to hear all the details, to capture the musician's individual sound, not from a technical but a musical viewpoint. We use different microphones placed near and pointing for Jarrett and Chick Corea for example. This fascination with detail, the attempt to hear the overtones and contours of the instruments and the individual touch of each musician, is based on my experience with classical music."

Eicher studied violin from age 6 to 16 in a Munich conservatory. He switched to double bass and spent a year with the Berlin Philharmonic. In his teens he began to listen to the "cool" jazz of people like Lee Konitz and Gil Evans. In the early '60s, the pianist Bill Evans became "one of the strongest influences on my musical thinking. When I first heard his records, something important happened to me."

He began to understand the unique dimension of jazz reading Bill Evans' liner notes for the Miles Davis album "Kind of Blue." "There is a Japanese woodblock print in which the artist is forced to be spontaneous. He must paint on a thin stretched parchment with a special brush and black water paint in such a way that an unnatural or interrupted stroke will destroy the line or break through the parchment. Erasures or changes are impossible."

As he listened to jazz with increasing respect, he began to hear that classical music was recorded with higher technical standards. During the pressing process, for example, quality control on classical records was generally much more stringent than on jazz. In 1969, a



Manfred Eicher (left) with Steve Reich.

record merchant named Karl-Egger invested 16,000 marks to help Eicher launch a company that would try to "trust jazz as classical music."

The first ECM (Edition of Contemporary Music) release was pianist Mal Waldron's "Free At Last." The undisputed locomotive of the catalog is the 1975 recording of a Keith Jarrett solo acoustic live performance, "Köln Concert." It has by now sold an astounding, for a jazz double album, 900,000 copies, and is still selling.

Jarrett, whose ECM "contract" consists of a handshake (not unusual at ECM), said: "Everybody said Manfred was crazy to do it. That was a far-out risk. No American jazz company would have considered it. But that is one of his rare qualities: he isn't afraid to take risks when he believes in something."

The business end does not really interest Eicher, who is hard-pressed to come up with sales figures. He made lucrative worldwide distribution deals and the business now turns to Eicher's care of itself. Business is good. He says 1982 was a better year than '81, rare in today's depressed industry, which he explains: "Our catalog offers music which is not based on time cycles. We do not make disposable music. I'm not working for big hits. Pat Metheny sells very well, but, remember, we developed him over a period of seven years."

Another secret is a small-is-beautiful business philosophy. The modest ECM office in an anonymous modern building overlooking an autobahn and a parking lot in a suburb of Munich consists of four executives and two secretaries. "We want to stay like that. Everything gets done, but with more in-

tensity than with a big company, where work often gets delegated to people who may not always be in tune with our ideas."

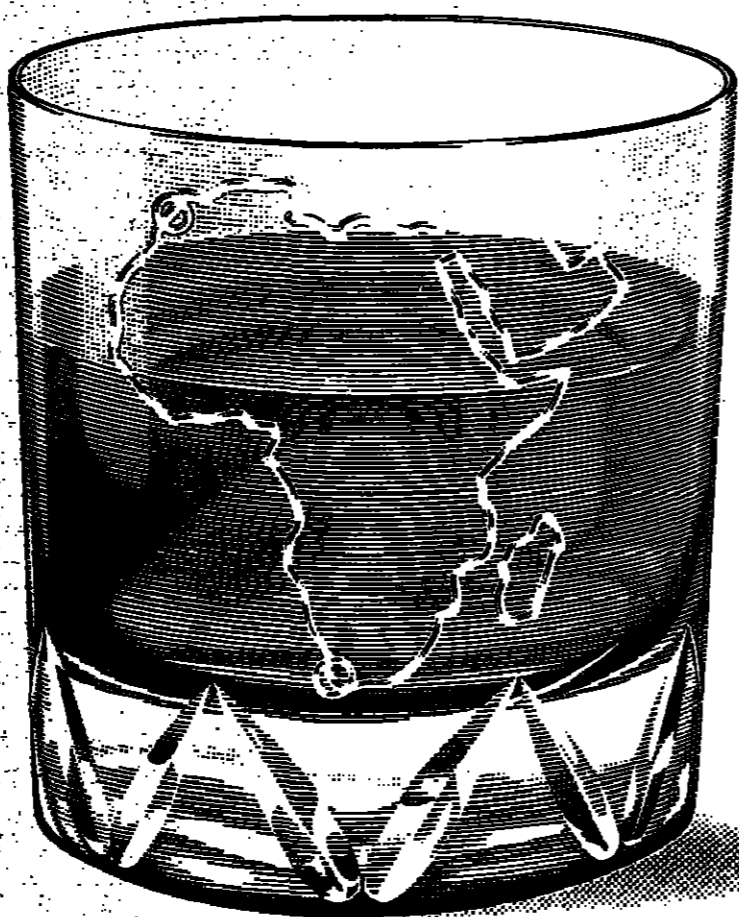
Eicher finds himself listening less to jazz now. He reads more, the playwrights Botho Strass and Peter Handke, for example. He listens more to classical music, has recorded Steve Reich's "Music for 18 Musicians" and "Tehellim," and is planning to record violinist Gidon Kremer playing compositions by the Lithuanian composer Arvo Part.

Jarrett recently performed Bartok's Second Piano Concerto, as well as works by Colin McPhee and Lou Harrison, and he will do a Samuel Barber work in Stuttgart soon. You can hear the influence of this music in his recent solo improvisation recordings. He's changing all the time. We just recorded Jarrett playing standards like "All The Things You Are" with Gary Peacock and Jack DeJohnette. The standards are just vehicles, they go in and out of strict form, but you can always feel respect for the source."

Studio ambience is one of the producer's principle responsibilities. Eicher prefers a studio in Oslo for the majority of his sessions: "Environment stimulates improvisation. The isolation you find in Oslo is very intense. Egberto Gismonti was totally disoriented when he arrived in Oslo from Brazil. I'm sure that had something to do with the music. I love cold gray places, I'm fascinated by the endless light or endless darkness in the northern part of Europe."

"The role of the producer is to hear the connections musicians cannot possibly hear listening to themselves over earphones. I would never tell the musicians what to play or what not to play, though I might motion for them to continue when they would otherwise consider a piece finished. To make a good record is a collective experience, and I think the producer also has the right to find his own language."

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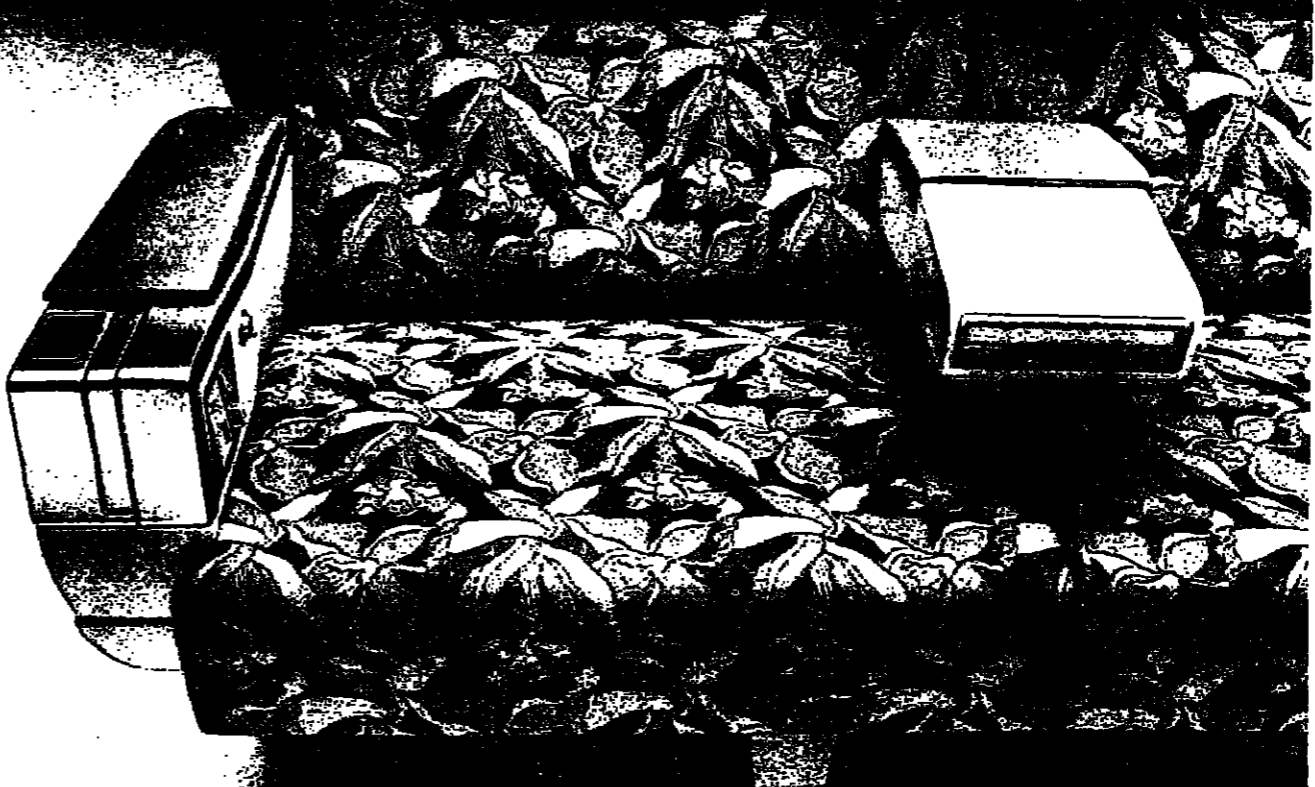
## \$5.3-Million Jewelry Sale

United Press International  
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TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1983

# SWITZERLAND

A SPECIAL REPORT

## Neutrality: Swiss Role Perceived As Duty

GENEVA — In May, 1982, nearly two-and-a-half years after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, the Swiss government found itself responsible for the holding of Soviet prisoners-of-war captured by the resistance. Not since the end of World War II had the services of this neutral country been solicited in such a manner.

As part of its duties as a neutral power during World War II, Switzerland interned more than 295,000 military personnel from both the Allied and Axis camps. Many of these included French soldiers who crossed over after the fall of France, British and American pilots shot down over Germany but who managed to parachute or escape into Switzerland. Poles, Russians, Germans and Italians. Under the 1907 Hague Convention, the Swiss, via the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), also arranged for the transfer of wounded.

By early this year, a total of eight Soviet prisoners had been transferred to Switzerland. But the humanitarian transfer of captured uniformed members belonging to a conventional army, from the hands of an irregular resistance force to a neutral third country for proxy internment represented a totally new concept of POW treatment for the Swiss.

Both the ICRC's mediation efforts and the Bern government's willingness to temporarily hold the Soviet captives are the latest and most visible examples of Switzerland's policy of permanent neutrality.

Since its conception in 1815, the ICRC has come to embody Switzerland's most internationally respected humanitarian instruments. Consisting exclusively of Swiss citizens, it carefully avoids taking sides in any conflict where its intervention is necessary in order to help or protect both civilian and military victims. It also has the job of ensuring that the four Geneva conventions are respected. Although the Swiss government likes to stress the ICRC's independence, Bern maintains special relations with the organization.

"The whole concept of Swiss neutrality has developed considerably over the years," noted Dr. Anton Thalmann of the International Legal Affairs Division at the Foreign Ministry in Bern. "While retaining its basic principles, we are constantly adapting our policy and duties to new political situations. Far from trying to isolate ourselves either physically or morally from world issues, it is in our interests to provide certain services for beneficiaries which will in turn enhance our own position as a neutral nation."

Apart from serious interruptions during the Napoleonic Wars, Switzerland has conducted a permanent and armed form of neutrality for roughly four and a half centuries. Surrounded by powerful neighbors as well as incorporating two disparate religions (Protestants represent 55 percent compared to 43 percent Catholics) and four languages within its borders, the Swiss considered neutrality the most intelligent course for their survival.

Then, just as today, it was felt that neutrality was a prerogative that only a small nation could embrace. "As a policy it is calculable and predictable," observed one Foreign Ministry official. "One knows exactly where Switzerland stands."

For a long time only a political fact of life, Switzerland's neutrality was officially first recognized at the 1815 Vienna Congress as an essential factor in the European balance of power. Switzerland has managed to fully retain its neutral and territorial integrity ever since.

However, this has not prevented its neutral resolve from being challenged. During World War I, certain critical events such as the supplying of military information by two Swiss colonels to the Germans and Austrians gave rise to considerable concern about Bern's ability to remain neutral.

And in the last war, both the Allies and the Axis powers brought the Swiss under heavy pressure. Swiss airspace was constantly infringed upon and the Nazis, who had prepared plans for an invasion of the confederation, repeatedly condemned the local press for its "hostility to the Reich." As Germany crumbled, the Allies began alluding to the dangers of Swiss territory being violated by the Nazis in order to justify the transferring of their own troops were the need to arise.

In the 1980s, the implications of



A Swiss reservist packs his gear in his automobile.



Citizen-soldiers train in Swiss mountains.

## Defense: A Nation of Citizen-Soldiers

Based on a tradition dating back to 1291 when the confederation was founded, Switzerland has never ceased to maintain a militia-type army for its defense. Today, military service remains an unalterable fact of national life where every physically capable male citizen keeps his gun, ammunition and bayonet at home. An article on Switzerland's unusual but effective military system appears inside.

## Growing Protest Enlivens Politics

By Edward Girardet

BERN — An unusual and perhaps welcome degree of passion has rattled Switzerland's otherwise complacent political scene. For a nation whose democratic institutions have grown increasingly turgid through lack of interest, heated public debate over nuclear power and military training grounds has emerged as a stark reminder that all is not well with the Swiss constitution.

Plans to establish a nuclear power station at Kaiseraugst near Basel and a military training ground in the quiet rural community of Rothenburg have aroused widespread emotional protest not often seen here. Reactions not only among youthful and ecology-minded opponents, but also from conservative farmers, clerics and housewives, suggest a growing frustration with a decision-making process that no longer seems to answer the needs of the people.

Ordinarily, the Swiss demonstrate intense pride in their comprehensive and direct form of democracy, which dates back to the 13th century. Hardly out of infancy, they are indoctrinated in their democratic rights and duties. Universal suffrage, the right of petition and referendum are all geared to granting the citizen active participation in the running of his country. Only in several politically primitive communes in eastern Switzerland are women still denied suffrage in local elections. (Women won the right to vote on local issues in Grisons, the largest Swiss canton, in an election on Feb. 27.)

"Nevertheless, a disconcerting sense of fatigue has set in. Voters appear to have lost faith in our state institutions as they exist today," commented historian Yves Collart of the Geneva-based Graduate Institute for International Relations.

The no-nuclear-at-any-cost lobby, strongly influenced by the West German Green movement, remains in the minority over the Kaiseraugst issue. But many Swiss have become uncomfortably aware of the inherent dangers of nuclear energy. Concerned citizens have been asking themselves whether

### BASIC DATA

Area: 15,943 square miles; population: 6.4 million; inflation: 5.5 percent; unemployment: 0.5 percent; exchange rate (Feb. 21, 1983): U.S. dollar = 1.99 Swiss francs.

Switzerland, which already has five nuclear plants on stream or under construction, really needs to undertake both the risk and expense of another such venture.

Similar perturbation has been aroused by the unwillingness of the citizens of Rothenburg in the canton of Schwyz to have the Swiss army turn 354 hectares of their land into an infantry training range. In the typically sober fashion of the Swiss, the government tried to explain that if the country was to maintain a modern army, training space was needed. Land is short, sacrifices have to be made.

But the majority of Rothenburg's inhabitants, who have aspirations of turning their community into a minor winter resort, want to hear nothing of it. Neither as polls appear to indicate, do most Swiss.

Support groups have sprung up throughout the country condemning the Ministry of Defense for bulldozer tactics and total disregard for the environment. Some adversaries even went as far as to damage military supply dumps

(Continued on Page 12S)

## Holding the Line Against World Recession

By Laurent Mossu

GENEVA — The Swiss economy has been subjected to the harsh consequences of international turmoil. Being largely reliant on foreign countries, it is very dependent.

Nevertheless, it obviously resists in an exceptional way, better at least than many of its commercial partners and neighbors. Some figures can demonstrate this. Unemployment affects 0.5 percent of the work force, inflation was at 5.5 percent last year, the growth rate was 17 percent.

However, despite these relatively favorable figures that could even make many governments envious a general slump has hit the country. Yet all is relative, and the problems faced by the Swiss government are not as serious as those facing the governments of West Germany, France, Italy and Britain.

To look at more negative aspects, it can be noted that 60,000 jobs were lost last year; that is to say half the 130,000 new jobs created since 1976. Partial unemployment has increased tenfold from what it was in 1981. Some parts of the country have been far more affected than others.

A typical example is the watchmaking region of Switzerland. Watch exports, which total 87 percent of production, fell in the first 10 months of 1982 by 12.3 percent. More factories were closed down, while structural reform was in progress.

With the advent of a post-industrial society, the Swiss confederation, devoid of natural resources, has seen its situation change dramatically. According to the last federal census, the proportion of

the work force now engaged in service industries is more than 55 percent. This signifies that the change has occurred. It is positive in that it lessens the consequences of dependence on raw materials. And the numbers are increasing. Nonetheless, the services cannot absorb all the labor made redundant by the recession.

It has been noted in the past that important economic events always had a delayed effect on Switzerland. This delay, in the order of six, nine or twelve months, has often made possible for the government and heads of industry to adjust their business activities accordingly and to lessen the blow. This happened in 1973-1974 and was repeated in 1979-1980. The phenomenon has occurred three times in the last 20 years.

The necessary adjustment has, however, been easier in the past, because of the advantages that had been accumulated during the great success of the 1950s and 1960s. The structural adjustments were begun during a time of expansion, to make it possible for workers and employees to immediately find another job.

During this process, the value of the Swiss franc, while creating problems for exporters, had the great advantage of reducing import costs and particularly the cost of oil. It was also the time when, thanks to the currency, it was possible to avoid importing inflation. This phenomenon seems to be happening once again. Last year price increases were limited to 5.5 percent. Prospects for 1983 indicate a rise of not more than 4 percent.

Officially it is expected that 1983 will remain a difficult year. It will

be, if one believes the economists from some of the major banks, the year of the trough of the wave. Gloom reigns. Some officials claim that this conjunctural stagnation will continue throughout the year.

In fact, nobody really believes in a general recovery before the third trimester of 1983. The conclusive results obtained throughout the world in the fight against inflation and the fall in interest rates are certainly positive factors indicating a possible boost.

But this effect should not occur too soon. For the time being many Swiss order forms are empty, whereas traditionally reserves of work undeniably afforded the country a certain amount of security.

It is now feared that exports will decrease in real terms in 1983. Nor is any sudden increase in demand expected on the domestic market. The utilization of industrial capacity continues to decrease. Selling prices will become unstable and profits will decrease.

No increase in production investments has been envisaged. On the contrary, these are likely to continue decreasing. It has been predicted that construction activity will decrease another 3 percent. As for private expenditure, nobody believes, at least for the time being, that it will increase.

Studies for the 12 months of 1983 do not foresee any increase in private expenditure in real terms. Production of primary domestic products should decrease by 1.5 percent in 1983, which is a greater decrease than last year. But the danger of a massive decrease in production appears small. These

evaluations were made before the Americans published some optimistic data.

A recovery has been anticipated for a long time in the United States. If a recovery is really on the way, estimates concerning Europe and notably Switzerland would have to be reconsidered on a rising market. Yet without waiting for stimulation from the outside, the Swiss government has just adopted a new program to boost the economy. The new economics minister, Kurt Furgler, intends jumping ahead of the crowd. He has just injected 2 billion francs of orders, af-

fecting a large proportion of the economic sector. The state contributes directly 970 million francs by means of operations based mainly on purchase of equipment, in particular for the military.

The country's real problems should not be neglected. However, Switzerland apparently remains a privileged place. Social assent and the peace of being able to find work are advantages that cannot be over-emphasized. They undeniably contribute to safeguarding the country, which can thus face the adversary under the very best conditions.

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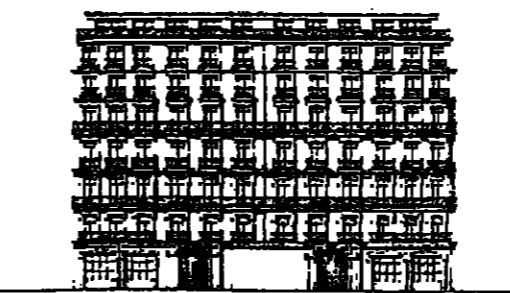
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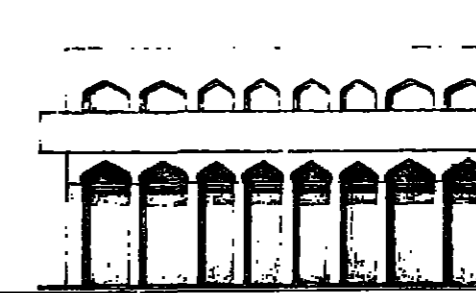
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## Industry: Gearing for Survival In Competitive Export Market

By Bjij Khindaria

GENEVA — Swiss manufacturing companies, including multinational corporations, are absorbed in soul searching to find ways to survive and expand in a world economy marked by dwindling export opportunities.

Trade is Switzerland's lifeblood, with some companies exporting as much as three-quarters of their output and a 90 billion Swiss franc foreign trade volume out of a gross national product (GNP) just over 200 billion francs.

As a small neutral nation, Switzerland has little influence in international affairs and even less ability to threaten retaliation against trading partners turning away Swiss products. Swiss manufacturers are more vulnerable even than the Japanese because Switzerland's six million population offers no dynamic domestic market to offset drops in purchases by sulking foreigners. At the same time, since Switzerland cannot afford to be protectionist for fear of protection by others, its consumers freely import the most competitive products.

Swiss industry, therefore, has no option but to survive by its wits.

The future remains difficult because many medium-sized firms, which make up the nation's industrial backbone, are at wit's end because of their vulnerability to economic conditions abroad. Matters are not helped by Socialist parliament members and agitating trade unions seeking more government intervention to protect jobs.

The drama is, of course, being played out in traditional Swiss slow motion. Breaking a 45-year-old truce with employers, the federation of Swiss trade unions has announced that it will call a "national demonstration" in March to protest against rising unemployment and falling real wages. The threat so far is no more than a statement of intention, but a shock wave

has gone through the government and the Vorort — the Swiss Trade and Industry Association — which is the main employers group.

Says Vorort president Louis von Planta, who is also president of the pharmaceuticals giant Ciba-Geigy, "We are fighting a war on the foreign trade front. We simply cannot permit a second war on the internal (economy) front (with trade unions)."

He suggests that unions should cooperate more with management to tighten belts temporarily and moderate demands for more job security, shorter working hours, and better social security and unemployment benefits.

But the Trade Union Federation, under new President Fritz Reimann who comes from the beleaguered watchmakers and metalworkers union (FIMM), insists that Swiss multinationals are quickly transferring jobs abroad to remain competitive worldwide.

It estimates that the 15 largest Swiss companies now employ just one person in Switzerland for three abroad and that only 3,500 job offers were made in Switzerland between 1973-1980 out of nearly 84,500 jobs created worldwide.

Nearly 15,000 jobs will be wiped out in the watchmaking industry in coming years adding to the 50,000 already lost in the past decade. The machine industry fired about 35,000 people in the same period while the paper, chemicals and textiles sector halved employment to 15,000 in the last three years.

The shock to Swiss workers was not as bad as it sounds. Most redundancies were among immigrants who were packed off home while the Swiss were reabsorbed mainly by the services sector, leaving only about 6,000 workers unemployed in all of Switzerland at the end of 1981. But 1982 saw a jump in the number of totally unemployed Swiss to about 21,000 while those on reduced work weeks reached nearly 61,000

(Continued on Page 12S)

## SWITZERLAND

## Behind the Image

The author of this commentary is a Swiss writer and novelist.

By Hugo Loetscher

THE TRADITIONAL image of Switzerland is well-known and long-lived: a country where people dance and sing around the Alps, a mountainous island on the continent, a nation without problems, condemned to eternal peace. An idea, for which a character has been created: our enchanting Heidi set amid an enchanted nature.

When the news got around that we produce watches and that banking houses can be found close to the *alpiques*, it looked like a new chapter of the Heidi serialized novel: Heidi learning to stand at a banking counter and smile at customers.

But there could be other encounters with Switzerland considering what else the country has to offer, for instance, its intellectual life. This could be done best by reading its literature — especially the German — that has reflected the sociological and political conditions of the country with more commitment than the French or Italian.

By the 1950s the "malaise," an "uneasiness," was a key word for intellectual discussion. Max Frisch, the novelist and playwright, stated that lack of imagination is not always proof of sense of reality. Friedrich Dürrenmatt's satire on a private bank dates from the 1960s, as does his play "The Visit," in which a community decides to be its own judge to the point of murder, provided it brings about an economic boom. Most texts of the following generations started with idylls and ended with broken idylls. Furthermore, our reader would note a concept like "pre-mature reconciliation." Since no politics is possible without compromise, in Switzerland the compromise is not a result but a starting point.

The folkloristic and the critical view of Switzerland are not contradictory. They belong together like two sides of a coin, obviously a coin of hard currency.

We clung to the idyllic view. It was sweet like chocolate and perfectly fitted to the touristic posters. But thanks to our inevitable industriousness we created a modern Switzerland, leaving to the farmers (or better the herdsmen) a bigger place in our heart than in our statistics. During working hours we destroyed what we liked after working hours. From a certain moment it was no longer possible to drown the phones of an industrial society by yodeling.

The gap between image and reality was widening all the more as our image was essentially shaped during Nazism and World War II. An imposed emancipation was born of a defensive intent that seemed to justify a hedgehog mentality, even in peacetime. To have been spared from war led to the conviction that history had foreseen a unique role for Switzerland, a special mission, with which we complied willingly as chosen people always do.

Our policy of neutrality was interpreted as a "special case" that consistently involved an array of hesitations. Switzerland was very often considered a "European model" because of its four cultures, but it became a member of the Council of Europe very late, only in 1963. Membership in the United Nations is still debated and our representatives are at the General Assembly as observers.

Because the pace of democracy is normally very slow we have become masters of the "wait-and-see" approach. But to wait for the right moment can also mean the moment can be missed.

A process of questioning, a dismantlement of the ideas we had about ourselves, began after 1945. In the best puritan tradition a bad conscience was awakened, the doubt of whether we actually merited special treatment by history as if merits would be a criteria for history.

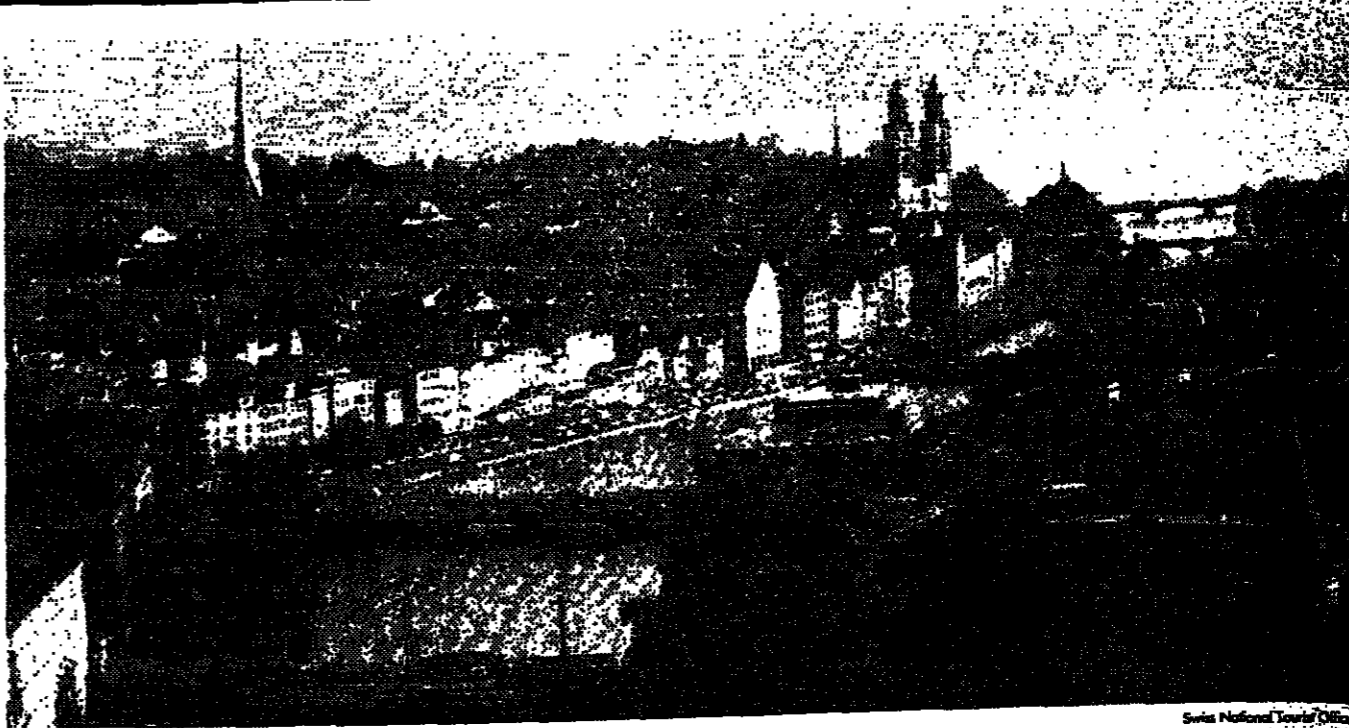
Looking backward and around ourselves, we established that democratic tradition does not entail automatic immunity against totalitarian ideas. The slogan, "the boat is full," stood for a policy toward refugees that was not as impeccable as our humanitarian credo would like it to have been.

Along with the revision of our past and the debate about our self-identity came an economic boom never seen before. It changed the country's face and left an urban Switzerland with a new sociological structure not the least because of foreign workers. The withdrawal into itself contrasted with an increasing international involvement. Economically and financially the country was no longer a flyweight nation. In view of such international involvement the separation of economics and politics was not always easily maintained. The boom entailed commitments whether sought or not, new responsibilities as well as entanglements. A Switzerland emerged that was "not beyond suspicion," as it has been said.

The youth riot in Zurich in the summer of 1980 was a shock at home as well as abroad. It happened not by accident in Zurich, by Swiss standards a metropolis facing problems such as the environment, energy and interdependence. It became obvious that a price has to be paid, even though it can be done in Swiss francs.

A Switzerland on the move is shocking all those who believe that the country has solved its problems forever, thus condemning it to eternal stagnation. But Switzerland did not start as what it is today. For instance, in its almost 700-year history, the coexistence of four cultures is relatively new, going back to the beginning of the last century.

In measuring its democracy, Switzerland can show its achievements have been its ability to tackle the forthcoming problems in a democratic way. What is now necessary is the collection of the ideas we have about ourselves and the reality we are living. Not the least of that is defining our place as a nation among others.



Looking upriver in Zurich: In the right foreground are the National Museum and the main railway station.

## Defense: Lifetime Concern for All Men

Modern, Well-Trained People's Militia Continues Tradition Dating to 1291

By Edward Girardet

ZURICH — Anyone hiking through the hilly pastures and forests overlooking Lake Zurich on a weekend morning will probably hear at least two sounds that typify Swiss country life: cowbells and gunfire.

Just as it is not unusual to encounter bearded, middle-aged soldiers loaded with helmets, automatic rifles and rucksacks in railway stations on their way to military refresher courses, small arms firing on civilian ranges throughout the country constitutes an integral part of the regular duties required by Switzerland's people's army.

Based on a tradition dating back to 1291 when the confederation was founded, this country has never ceased to maintain a militia-type army for its defense. Today, military service remains an unalterable fact of national life where every physically capable male citizen keeps his gun, ammunition and bayonet at home.

Switzerland has one of the most unique, and certainly most democratic armies in the world. Only Israel maintains a military structure whose concept of relying on citizen-soldiers for its main support approaches the Swiss model. Moreover, according to the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, for a population of 6.4 million, Switzerland's 9.8 percent enlistment rate ranks second only to Israel's 10 percent, the highest on the international scale.

Considered Switzerland's best guarantee for freedom and neutrality, the militia is a purely defensive institution whose raison d'être, it is hoped, is to convince potential aggressors that an invasion would prove too costly. No doubt other factors played a part, but the Swiss firmly believe that their defense

structure played a significant role in deterring a German attack during World War II. Thus, the country willfully continues to support the army in a high degree of readiness, both financially and morally.

"Other countries have tried to adopt our system but have failed because they lack the necessary spirit," said the retired corps commander, Olivier Pittet. "So far, we have managed to maintain a capable militia by depending not only on high-quality equipment and the latest techniques, but also a population that understands the need for a strong defense structure. Without these, we would be unable to maintain present standards."

Untried as it is in combat, the modern Swiss army could mobilize a force of 625,000 men, including 45,000 air force personnel, within 48 hours under favorable conditions. Western military specialists regard it as among the best of the small nations' armed forces. Its popular appeal and overall success relies heavily on the fact that each male citizen remains directly involved in the defense of his homeland during much of his lifetime.

During the last war, when Switzerland was obliged to mobilize two-thirds of the country would have been abandoned to the enemy with the army fighting from strongholds in the Alps. Present policy, however, consists of defending the nation as a whole. "In those days, we simply did not have the military means to hold everything," said one defense analyst.

Today, strategists no longer consider it politically and psychologically feasible to desert the majority of the population. Furthermore, Switzerland is more adept at defending itself in the more exposed low-lying areas along the northeastern borders by means of its armor-supported divisions,

Some military planners argue, however, that Switzerland still needs to upgrade its armored mobility in order to maintain a credible defense.

Despite its neutrality, there is a tacit understanding that the "enemy" is more likely to come from Eastern Europe than from NATO countries. The Swiss government does not deny its sympathy for the West and knows that the Atlantic Alliance incorporates the Swiss flank within its military strategy. But Swiss defense officials hastily add that were France or West Germany to cross their borders they would retaliate.

Nevertheless, Switzerland's sense of military and civilian preparation in the event of an emergency is already impressive as it. Forever conscious of its landlocked position and vulnerability to outside supply sources, substantial food, gasoline, ammunition and other vital stocks have been deposited in caches throughout the country. Ministry of Defense officials estimate that in the event of a total blockade present stocks, including local food production, would permit both the military and the civilian population to survive for up to four years, albeit at a lower caloric intake.

Roads have been specially built for use as military airfields, while every bridge and tunnel can be mined and destroyed in a matter of minutes. Driving through Switzerland, one can often detect camouflaged plane hangars or partly hidden doorways leading into the interiors of mountains where underground hospitals, barracks and arms depots are located. Private houses and public buildings are all equipped with modern bomb shelters. In the event of mobilization, every citizen-soldier knows what his duty is and where to report.

With only 1,500 professional military instructors, both officers

and NCOs, and not troops on active duty, the militia is composed of three field corps. Each includes two infantry divisions and one mechanized division. A fourth corps, the mountain troops, are also split into three separate divisions. The army has no general except during mobilization when parliament elects one of the four corps commanders. But even in wartime the Federal Council (the Swiss cabinet) remains the supreme executive.

At the age of 20, men undergo a 17-week-long basic training course as the first stage in their compulsory military service. This is staggered throughout much of their lifetime. For 12 years, they remain part of the so-called "elite" Swiss males who are unfit, or who are living abroad and unable to fulfill their military obligations, pay a yearly conscription tax to show that they too are doing their duty.

The elite field forces are mobilized for three weeks of training every year, usually in a different region. All officers, most NCOs, and the eight youngest classes participate. From 33 to 42, soldier-citizens enter the *Landwehr* (militia reserve), where they train for two weeks every two years. After transferring to the *Landwehr* (militia reserve), officers are obliged to serve until the age of 55. As a rule, on completion of their periodic military obligations, which are roughly equal to one year's service, the man enters the civil reserve.

Potential noncommissioned officers are designated near the end of basic training and can later be promoted to officers. Without becoming professional officers, they can rise regularly up the military ladder to the rank of a brigade commander.

Furthermore, maintains Mr. Pittet, the militia creates a sense of camaraderie, which is reflected in virtually every sector of Swiss society, even resulting in an effective old boy network with both soldiers and officers calling on each other for favors, advice, business or purely social get-togethers.

Throughout his service, the militiaman keeps his personal equipment at home. This includes a Sturmgewehr 57 (assault rifle) and 24 rounds of ammunition for which he is fully responsible. A risk few countries would be willing to take, Swiss military officials say few abuses result from this vast reservoir of latent firepower. "Occasionally, we've had cases of a farmer shooting his wife or a mentally disturbed man running to work with a bayonet, but nothing to incite a change in policy," said one official.

Most of the army's equipment is made in Switzerland itself in order to prevent unnecessary dependence on the outside world. But despite Swiss neutrality law preventing manufacturers from selling war zones or areas of tension, the markets are limited and international production is expensive. Switzerland, nevertheless, maintains a high production policy.

For more complicated reasons, the tendency has been to turn increasingly to other countries. Recent discussion includes the possibility of purchasing up to 20 tanks, either American or West German Leopard 2s, as well as helicopter gunships.

The Swiss government, those called to the flag the option of not carrying weapons. It is a conscience prohibition, it is not, however, are not necessarily accepted. Nevertheless, there has been a striking increase in the number of demands for uniforms, service and conscientious objection ship.

— EDWARD GIRARDET

## Neutrality Role: International Services Perceived as a National Duty

(Continued from Preceding Page)

adopt a policy that limits as much as possible the risk of war. International regulations forbid it from taking part in any hostilities between two or more states.

In their efforts to remain impartial, for example, the Swiss suspended arms deliveries to both the British and Argentine governments under a law prohibiting the sale of

weapons to "areas of tension," on the outbreak of the Falklands war. Nevertheless, the Swiss are entitled to repel any direct aggression by military means without being obliged to surrender their neutral status.

Second, although neutrality by no means prevents the Swiss from assuming any international cooperation and responsibility, they must constantly seek to ensure that their integrity is not compromised by becoming overdependent on any one foreign power.

Hence Switzerland's refusal to join the Common Market. Joint political positions by European leaders such as the condemnations of Afghanistan and Poland, the Swiss feel, could lead to the jeopardizing of certain traditional neutral tasks.

Third, Switzerland's principle of universality, which requires that it maintain diplomatic relations with as many nations as possible whatever their political or social regime. "We recognize states, not regimes," said Mr. Thalman, "but deal with whomever is considered to be effectively controlling the country."

The Swiss, for example, recognized China from the very start of the Communist rule. This, however, has never prevented them from maintaining close business contacts with Taiwan via their mutual trade delegations.

Another important aspect of this policy is the offering of its "good offices" to belligerent parties. During World War II, Switzerland was entrusted with the representation of 45 countries that had broken off diplomatic relations or were at war with each other.

Today, Bern is still responsible for well over a dozen such missions

including the U.S. interests in Cuba and British relations in Buenos Aires. Swiss emissaries also acted as go-betweens for the Americans during the Iranian hostage crisis.

But the image of Switzerland as an isolated, and often complacent onlooker that does not commit itself to the mainstream of world politics, has brought it harsh probation over the years. Not only are the Swiss still criticized for having emerged more or less intact during the last two World Wars, but the fact that they continue to steadfastly refuse to join the United Nations baffles most other countries.

Sitting on the garden wall has also made many Swiss wonder whether their nation can still afford to remain morally and politically neutral. Although neutrality does not obligate private individuals or the press to remain quiet, a growing number of individuals, particularly the younger generation, argue that their government should speak out publicly against such issues as political repression or racism elsewhere in the world.

Having experienced innumerable threats to their neutrality while a member of the pre-war League of Nations, the Swiss found it difficult to reconcile national policy with the new international organization that emerged after the guns of Europe had been silenced. Aware that its voluntary exclusion from the United Nations is regarded as a sign of indifference and an open risk to isolationism, Bern has recognized the positive role it could play within an organization that incorporates almost all the world's

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## SWITZERLAND

Compromise Brings  
A Hard-Won Asset:  
Language Harmony

MORGES — As with Belgium, Canada and numerous other multilingual nations, Switzerland, despite its image as a model of linguistic harmony, has had and still has its share of linguistic squabbles. The creation of the French-speaking canton of Jura following its "secession" from the predominantly German-speaking cantons of Bern in 1978 is the most recent illustration of linguistic and cultural cleavage.

Nevertheless, Switzerland's linguistic cultures have more or less managed to live in what most outsiders would consider peaceful harmony. While France, Germany and Italy close to base their national structures on a single language, the Swiss opted for multilingualism. The secret to their relative success lies in the fact that the Swiss have institutionalized the art of compromise. Issues that might have tipped other nations apart have been dealt with in a cordial, democratic manner.

Despite the demonstrations and occasional bomb attacks, the national plebiscite that led to the establishment of the Jura is considered a triumph of Switzerland's policy of cultural, ethnic, linguistic and religious accommodation. The 1848 Helvetic constitution was specifically tailored toward smoothing over such disparities and providing a political arrangement that would enable its 26 member cantons and half-cantons to live together peacefully.

"The Swiss federation is simply not viable without such forms of constant compromise," noted one Geneva-based analyst. "They may not always lead to the best solutions, but the solidity of the whole structure can only be preserved at this price."

Officially, modern Switzerland has German, French and Italian as its principal forms of communication. Romansh, which some linguists mistakenly refer to as a form of "pig Latin," represents Switzerland's fourth national rather than official language.

Of these, most Swiss speak at least two, with English thrown in as a third language. Although it is not uncommon for Swiss among themselves to switch from one language to another, English is freely used for convenience's sake in business or academic circles.

Language and culture are essentially cantonal in character. A citizen, as indicated by the plethora of cantonal flags and emblems on buildings, trams and private homes, is first a Bundenner, and Appenzeller or Vaudois. Only then is he a confederate Swiss.

"The cantons make it possible for the Swiss to withdraw behind his cantonal boundaries and to indulge in local patriotism there, but also to live his own life," commented historian Urs Aldermann.

Just over two-thirds of the Swiss population is Alemannic, living mainly in the central, northern and eastern cantons. Speaking a variety of guttural Swiss-German dialects, not dissimilar to medieval German with a few French words thrown in, the Swiss like to assert their regional or even town identities by their tongues.

Not without some discomfort, both to the speaker and to the listener, most Alemannic Swiss will force themselves to speak "Schrift" or "Hochdeutsch" (proper German) if the occasion calls for it. This is usually done for public speeches, on television or in front of foreigners. Given half a chance, however, they will revert to their more natural dialects. In contrast, Schriftdeutsch is almost always used for written purposes.

Although Alemannic Swiss neighbors for their Kuechlizeitli (a Swiss-German tongue-twister for "kitchen cupboard"), they hardly cultivate the sort of cultural snobism the French reserve for the slow sing-song accents of both

Switzerland's and Belgium's francophone inhabitants.

French-speakers, who live primarily in the western and southwestern parts of the country, represent about 18 percent of the total population. Certain back-valley dialects are about as impossible to understand for the German-speaker as Louisiana Cajun for the Parisian, but most inhabitants in the Lake Geneva and Valais region speak a perfectly respectable idiom no better or worse than many of France's own regional accents. The French spoken in Neuchâtel is even recommended by linguists as being "purer" than that of any French found on the other side of the frontier.

Italian-speakers of the Ticino in the south and parts of Graubünden in the southeast form roughly 12 percent of the population, including Italian "guest workers." Of the three major official language groups, the Italian-Swiss are certainly the least privileged. With no university of their own, they must either cross over into Italy or attend French or German-language institutions in other parts of the country.

"Particularly sensitive about their 'Swissness,' they are noticeably irritated if linguistically overruled by their compatriots to the north or mistaken for one of Switzerland's 300,000-odd Italian migrants."

Rätoromanisch is spoken by a mere 50,000 inhabitants. Despite some trendy get-back-to-your-roots interest, it is a conversant tongue quite obviously struggling for survival. Nevertheless, specialists at the Romansh Institute in Chur are still debating how to incorporate the language's three main dialects into a single written form.

When Swiss federal bank notes were first designed, for example, it was decided to print the name of the central bank in the country's four national idioms. But as no one could agree on which of the dialects to use, the government left it out. Only in recent years, have linguists worked out a common translation for the words "Bank of Switzerland."

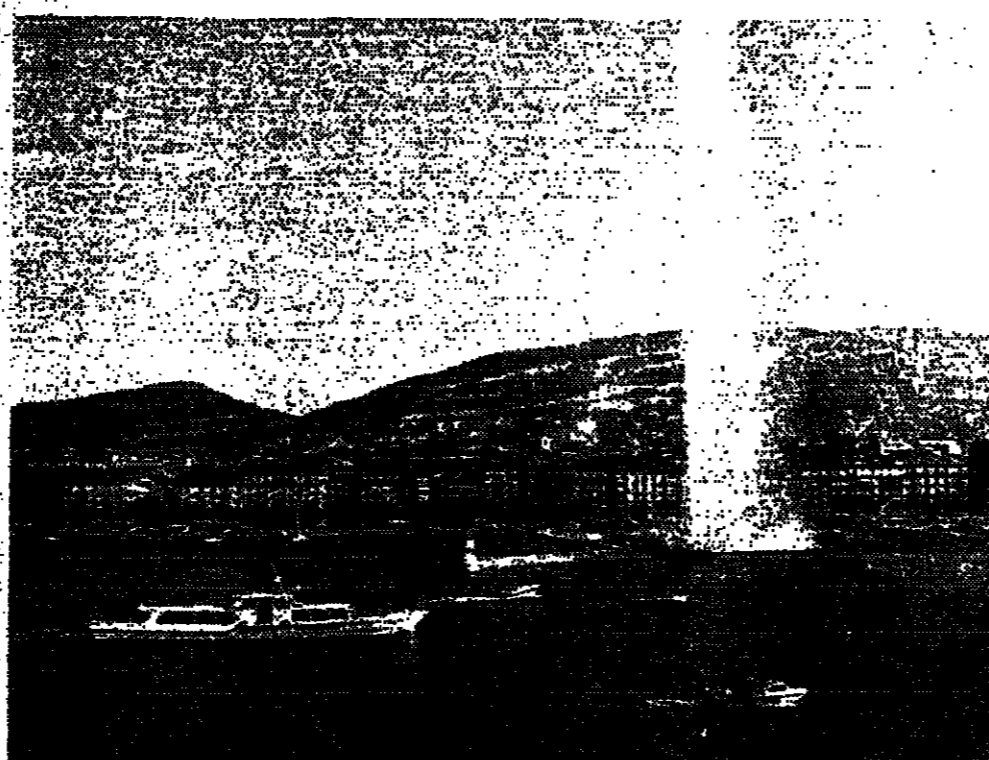
Characterized by their own individuality, the only common bond among the cantons is the agreement to coexist within the framework of the confederation. Theoretically, the cantons still remain sovereign states, but over the years, they have lost much of their original power to the federal government. For a long time, however, the racially mixed Swiss found it difficult to clearly define their true national souls, surrounded as they are by the dominant cultures of France, Germany and Italy.

Before World War I, the German- and French-speaking cantons were strongly influenced by the technological, economic and intellectual trends of their neighbors. The situation was acutely aggravated by the outbreak of war and a resulting battle of opinions among the Swiss themselves. The German invasion of Belgium, however, sobered many Swiss sympathizers into realizing how precarious their neutrality was.

By World War II, the Swiss had developed a firmer sense of identity. When it was revealed that Nazis considered Switzerland part of the Reich in their ideological and military manuals, a nervous federal government sought to reaffirm the historic and cultural "Swissness" of the confederation by encouraging native dialects and literature.

Romansh, for example, was elevated to Switzerland's fourth language by a plebiscite in 1939 after being designated an Italian dialect by the Mussolini regime. Nevertheless, the dangers of a fifth column remained, the government never succeeding in fully eradicating sympathy, both latent and vocal, for Nazi Germany, Vichy France and Fascist Italy.

—EDWARD GIRARDET



Geneva: A view of the lake and its 140-meter water spout. In the background, France's Mount Salève.

## Refugee Asylum: Is the 'Boat Full'?

## Increase in Third World Applicants Provokes Debate

GENEVA — Swelling refugee numbers, subtle discrimination and multicolored prayer flags hanging from the surrounding trees near Zurich.

The gesture indicates the sort of encouragement the Swiss have shown for activities considered beneficial for the integration of refugees, particularly the younger generation. "We are convinced that children will not really open up to the culture of their host country unless they learn about their own cultural roots," said Ulrich Schlienger, director of the Migros Refugee Action Program.

Despite the 1981 asylum law, the Swiss are finding themselves increasingly caught up in how to deal with the new influx of asylum seekers. Although public opinion is coming to grips with the full implications and seriousness of the worldwide refugee problem, maintains François-Charles Pictet, Switzerland's ambassador to the specialized agencies at the UN, "the problems of Africa and Latin America are less well understood."

Some officials of the same half dozen private relief organizations that help provide asylum seekers with board, lodging and legal advice argue that the government has had a tendency to accept the refugees it prefers and not necessarily the ones sincerely fleeing persecution.

Nine years ago, when United Press International was conducting a European survey about the intake of mainly leftist refugees fleeing Chile's rightist dictatorship following the overthrow of the Allende government, a reporter contacted the Bern Justice and Police Department to ask how many Switzerland was taking. A stupefied official replied: "None, but phone back tomorrow."

When the journalist returned the call, the spokesman said: "Two hundred." Then, not without some pride, he added: "All of them important people."

One of the main issues now confronting the government is that of asylum seekers who it does not consider legitimately fleeing persecution. Just as Haitians in search of better living conditions are discriminated against in the United States as "economic refugees," while Vietnamese and Cubans, who have basically left their countries for the same reasons, are regarded as "politically acceptable," so do the Swiss classify most Turks, Ethiopians, Zairians and Angolans.

The number of Turkish asylum seekers has risen from 155 in 1981 to 1,341 last year. Only a small fraction have been granted or can expect to be granted asylum, maintain certain private relief officials.

But the Swiss have found it easier to absorb culturally similar Eastern Europeans, who at present represent three-quarters of the country's refugee population, than those from the Third World. Nevertheless, as part of the resettlement quotas proposed by the Geneva-based United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), they have taken in some 8,000 Southeast Asians, primarily Vietnamese, since 1975. Unlike most other resettlement nations, Switzerland has made the special effort of accepting up to 50 hard-core cases a year — the handicapped, sick and the aged.

Once having granted asylum, however, the Swiss have gone to unusual lengths to ensure proper integration of refugees. Switzerland's resettlement experiment of Tibetan refugees who have settled here since 1962 and now number almost 1,400 is regarded as a notable success. Experience with the Tibetans has not only helped Swiss relief officials in their efforts to integrate Switzerland's own Asians, but also those of third countries elsewhere.

Last summer, Switzerland's Migros supermarket chain sponsored the visit of a Cambodian monk to hold religious services for the some 1,600 Khmer living here. For the past 15 years, the Tibetans have had their own cultural and religious institute replete with its own white-washed stupa (shrine) and multicolored prayer flags hanging from the surrounding trees near Zurich.

The Zurich-based alternative newspaper, Die Wochenzeitung, argued recently that Switzerland, which "theoretically grants the right of asylum to the politically persecuted... has been trying to portray the present political situation in Turkey as harmless."

Government reaction has been similar to over 1,000 Africans who applied for asylum last year. A growing fear has distinctly begun to emerge among the Swiss of the creation of a "black ghetto" in Geneva or Zurich if the country starts adopting an open door policy to people from the Third World whose racial, cultural and linguistic backgrounds are so much different from that of the Swiss.

—EDWARD GIRARDET

Secrecy of Banking Remains  
Fundamental, But Is Evolving

GENEVA — Swiss banking secrecy is a reality and there is no question of its being abrogated. It forms part of the law and is there to assure the protection and the discretion of all transactions carried out in accordance with the penal code. Nobody in Switzerland has asked that the legislation be changed. Opponents of banking secrecy know for a fact that it would be very difficult — if not impossible — to obtain the necessary approval of the Swiss people in order to revoke this protection of the private sphere, in which they acknowledge a thousand and one virtues.

Despite this reality, the fact remains that the banking business has noticeably evolved in the last few years under outside influences. The Americans were the first to impose, and the word is not too strong, the signing of a convention of judicial aid on penal matters.

The negotiations that began in 1968, at the request of Washington, had as objective the collaboration between the two countries in fighting organized crime. The Swiss bankers' association agreed to cooperate, exceptionally, in cases of fiscal crime, which was often the only way in which the guilty party could be prosecuted.

This agreement is undeniably of great importance in that it constitutes the first rupture in banking secrecy.

It was necessary to improve the situation and to prevent, as far as possible, the arrival in Switzerland of dirty money entering the country in search of cleansing before being reinvested in traditional world circuits. It is in this same spirit that the Swiss banks — after various scandals — agreed on a "diligence covenant." This is a kind of code of conduct, signed by all the Swiss banks, which imposes greater caution when accepting funds, the origin of which must be clearly established by the bank.

It is also forbidden for banks to participate actively in the evasion of funds. This covenant was agreed upon on the instigation of the National Bank of Switzerland, and it was renewed and reinforced in June, 1982. A surveillance commission has been created to control any irregularities and it can heavily penalize the guilty parties. Psychologically speaking, the venture began at just the right time. Instigated immediately after certain criminal affairs, it cut short the actions of those who had intended to profit from the occasion to ensnare the

banking world in an iron collar. The banks were astute in imposing on themselves this autodiscipline, thus avoiding far harsher constraints that could have been forced upon them from outside.

However, this did not prevent parliament, in the spring of 1981, from taking more severe measures. It passed a new bill on international judicial aid which means, as described by Werner de Capitani, head of the legal department at Credit Suisse, that "Switzerland can help with foreign penal proceedings, with interrogations of witnesses, with seizures of funds, with inquiries conforming to Swiss penal rights... Thus here also banking secrecy has been ruptured and Switzerland has broken new ground."

Last year Washington and Bern had intended making further progress. It concerned the difficult problem related to transactions carried out by those who knew them in detail. Consultations were indispensable because of a judicial conflict due to the fact that in the United States, transactions based

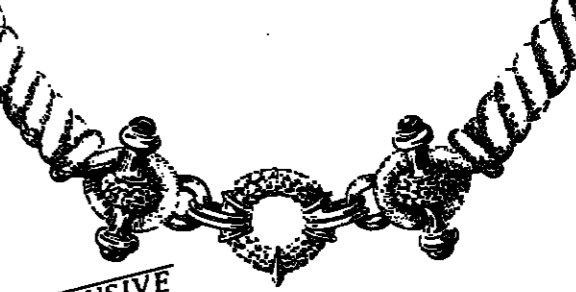
on privileged information are punishable, whereas in Switzerland they are only rarely so.

The Securities and Exchange Commission had stated that holders of privileged information had carried out transactions in stocks and shares on the American market by way of Swiss banks. The conflict rapidly worsened. The Securities and Exchange Commission demanded that Swiss banks reveal their clients' identity.

By complying with such demands, Swiss banks were going against the Swiss laws on banking. It became immediately apparent that an intervention by both governments was necessary. Following two separate consultative meetings, a memorandum of understanding was agreed upon. It contains a declaration of political intention passed between the competent negotiators of the two countries, listing a series of rules obliging clients of Swiss banks to relinquish the protection afforded by banking secrecy for stock exchange transactions on the American market.

—LAURENT MOSSU

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## COMMODITIES

By DINAH LEE

### Singaporeans Laying Groundwork For a Financial-Futures Market

SINGAPORE — No one has ever tried to link two financial-futures markets on two continents before, particularly when one of the markets has not even been opened yet. However, Beverly Spilane, executive vice president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, is determined to help create just such a linkage this year.

In a joint study, with Singapore's Committee on Financial Futures, Miss Spilane has spent two months in Singapore, on the second stage of extensive preparations to link Singapore and Chicago with traders on either side of the Pacific dealing in identical contracts. The initial contracts proposed have been 90-day contracts on Eurodollar interest rates and yen or Deutsche mark contracts on exchange rates to the U.S. dollar.

A third contract might be a Singapore dollar contract, but there have been misgivings that the quasi-central banking authority, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, might frown on a "Singdollar" contract as a violation of the policy against internationalizing the Singapore dollar.

A one-time student of classical Chinese, and then an executive recruiter under U.S. President Gerald R. Ford, Miss Spilane has attacked the myriad of technical problems of establishing Asia's first financial-futures market with enthusiasm. A clearing-house system must be devised, contracts completed, time-zone problems surmounted and cultural gaps narrowed as much as possible. Already, Miss Spilane has finished the first stage, in Chicago, "mostly analytical, creative work, trying to design a system that didn't exist."

In Singapore, she has been testing her theories against the practical situation here, and gathering proposals.

She said Chicago already is surprised by the extent of trading conducted by individual Singaporeans by telephone to London, New York, Hong Kong and Chicago. That interest only confirms the conclusions drawn by Miss Spilane before she arrived in Singapore. "We thought it could be done, even though we knew it would be complicated."

The success of the recently established London Financial Futures Exchange is a second encouragement. Although there has not yet been a formal move to link London with the Chicago market, Miss Spilane and her colleagues at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange are working toward a 24-hour market, with each "day" beginning in Singapore and ending in Chicago. "Right now traders in Chicago go home and worry about their positions all night. This way they could do something about it," she said.

#### Some Worries in Singapore

Although she would not yet disclose the detailed conclusions of her two-month research, various brokers, bankers and investors in Singapore already have expressed worries that Singaporeans, who found the introduction of stock options too complex in the early 1970s, will have a similar problem with financial futures. Financial futures can involve complex transactions that allow speculators to offer "hedgers" protection against swings in currencies or interest rates.

While Singapore has the institutional population to act as "hedgers" and the international interest common to Far East markets, some say the city is not yet sophisticated enough for futures markets.

Miss Spilane is more optimistic. "When we started financial futures in Chicago 10 years ago, we practically had to pay people to take them. There was no interest, no familiarity, no trust, there was the same skepticism that anybody can buy a license, anybody can be a trader. The need for protection against uncertainty helped speed the educational process, and Singapore is now much further along. They've seen it in action already," she argued.

The most important technical puzzle to be solved by the committee has been to establish a clearing system for members of both exchanges. "What we proposed was a single margin structure covering positions on both exchanges, but that proved even more complicated," she said.

The problem remains, although various other ideas are under discussion. Other technical problems involve the time difference and the need for both exchanges to have information being constantly updated via computers. And the requirements for clearing members in Singapore have to be compatible with those rules in Chicago.

#### Ambitious Plans

Having a successful futures market would fit in with Singapore's ambition to become the financial center for Southeast Asia by 1990. Meanwhile, Hong Kong, too, is preparing to open a financial-futures market, but as long as it proposes contracts denominated in Hong Kong dollars, a Hong Kong market will not be seen as a rival to Singapore.

That anybody can buy a license and be a trader has somewhat tainted Singapore's existing commodity market. Recently, the chairman of the Monetary Authority, First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Keng Swee, cracked down on the about 40 commission houses in Singapore that trade in gold, financial futures and even red beans on the unofficial "nightmarkets."

Mr. Goh proposed banning companies that are not members of the Singapore Gold Exchange from trading, and he asked the exchange to develop tougher regulations, and a closer relationship with their overseas counterparts. At the moment, these houses hire housewives, taxi drivers, salesmen or anyone else to deal gold, mostly for their relatives and friends, until the "dealer's" contacts are exploited fully.

This has become a problem to the serious commodities and securities brokers, who worry about the image of futures trading. If linkage be (Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

## U.S. Cuts Its Deficit On Trade

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed to \$2.96 billion in January, its smallest in 10 months, the Commerce Department said Monday.

The narrowing was from a revised December deficit of \$3.2 billion. January's deficit did not support the pessimistic forecasts of a skyrocketing 1983 trend that would make this year's trade deficit about double 1982's record \$42.69 billion.

But government analysts cautioned that such a trend could still appear later in the year.

The belt-tightening under way by many of the nation's biggest customers, including Mexico, has joined with the continuing overvaluation of the dollar to make U.S. goods harder to sell elsewhere.

But despite those influences, exports in January were \$17.4 billion — a strong 6.4 percent improvement from December while still 1.7 percent below the monthly average for 1982.

Imports in January were \$20.3 billion, a 4.1 percent increase from December while 4.3 percent below the monthly import average for all of last year.

Despite the narrowing of the January deficit, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige continues to predict a widening U.S. trade deficit in line with his earlier view it could widen to as much as \$80 billion.

A minority of government experts have questioned Mr. Baldrige's scenario, saying the trade deficit could grow modestly larger this year while still not coming close to double the 1982 total, in part because oil promises to be so much cheaper.

Last year the United States spent 21.3 percent less on imported oil than in 1981, and if oil exporting countries are not able to prevent a price war the 1983 savings could be even greater.

In January the nation spent \$4.7 billion on imported oil, 7.3 percent less than December and 10.6 percent less than the 1982 monthly average.

The merchandise trade deficit measures about one-half of the nation's trade. The other half is the sale of services, from international banking, shipping and tourism to engineering and insurance. The sale of services often generates enough of a surplus to more than wipe out the deficit in the trade of merchandise.

On March 17, however, the government is expected to announce that the merchandise deficit last year grew larger than the services surplus, representing a current account deficit.

Overseas sales have been slipping during the recession, an unusual trend that resulted from a simultaneous worldwide recession. Usually exports increase and help soften the blow of the recession.

## Stock Prices in N.Y. Decline Moderately

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Wall Street stock prices stumbled Monday in moderate trading with gold, energy and technology issues leading the retreat.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.32 points to 1,112.62, and more than 900 issues fell in price while only about 678 gained. Volume narrowed to 83.8 million shares, compared with Friday's 100.9 million.

Analysts said profit-taking was natural, given last week's price surge, reflected in a 28-point jump in the Dow. But exits from the market were belated by new arrivals, experts said.

"There are still a lot of people waiting to get in," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "I think they consider any setback or dullness as their chance."

Uncertainty over gold and oil prices got the market off to an uneasy start, and stock prices dropped in early trading before firming late in the morning.

Gold, which tends to lose value in times of reduced inflation, plummeted in foreign trading Monday and gold mining stocks were dramatically lower on Wall Street.

Oil stocks suffered some setbacks, too, as investors reacted to reports that Gulf nations were threatening to further slash oil prices unless OPEC can agree on a united front.

Lower energy costs helped boost stock prices to record highs last week as investors responded to expectations of lower interest rates and curbed inflation.

But the market remained concerned that an oil price free-fall would endanger U.S. oil companies and bank loans to exporting nations like Mexico.

"A modest decline in oil prices followed by stabilization would be most bullish for the economy," Mr. Metz said. "I think the market is expecting oil to stabilize in the mid to high 20s."

Most U.S. banks joined the march toward a 10% prime rate Monday, cutting their lending rate



A ground crew member works near an American Airlines jet at Dallas/Fort Worth.

## American Spreads Its Wings

By Agis Salpukas  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Displaying an aggressive style, Robert L. Crandall, the tough-minded American Airlines president, has by almost all accounts clearly succeeded in making American the dominant carrier at its Dallas-Fort Worth hub.

Since Mr. Crandall took over as president and chief operating officer of the carrier in July 1980, American has been able to consolidate its flights at Dallas and create a stronghold that is even greater than what Delta Air Lines has built up over many years at Atlanta.

But the question is whether Mr. Crandall overstepped the line. The issue arose recently, when the details of a February 1982 telephone conversation between him and Howard D. Putnam, chairman of American's rival, Braniff International, came to light. Mr. Crandall placed the call and in a salty, emphatic conversation, offered to raise fares 20 percent if Mr. Putnam would.

The Justice Department has charged in a civil suit that Mr. Crandall attempted to monopolize airline routes by fixing prices. The suit seeks to bar him from the airline business for two years.

The government's charges, which American and Mr. Crandall strongly deny, remain to be argued in court. But there is little question indeed that American has become dominant at Dallas-Fort

Worth. With 220 flights a day in January, American carried 65.1 percent of the traffic originating at the airport. That outdistanced Delta, its major competitor, which accounted for 22.4 percent.

The demise of Braniff in May 1982 has helped American with its consolidation at Dallas. Its share of passengers carried there has jumped 30 percent since January 1982 — an extraordinary gain of market share at the airport, which is the fourth busiest in the United States.

American's dominance in Dallas now surpasses Delta's long pre-eminence in Atlanta, where Delta's 303 daily flights carry about 46 percent of the traffic.

To further strengthen its position, American plans to increase the daily flights to 240 a day from 220 during the summer, the peak travel period.

About 1,200 members of American's corporate staff moved last month into a new \$60-million headquarters financed by the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Board.

But as the airline, which left its headquarters in New York in 1979, settles into its new home, analysts and its executives note that it still faces major challenges.

Thomas G. Plaskett, American's senior vice president of marketing, said in an interview that (Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

### The Nation's Busiest Airports

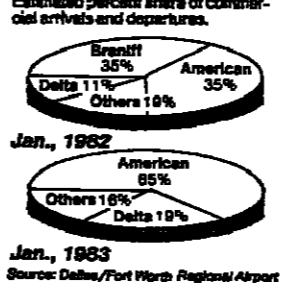
Annual number of commercial arrivals and departures in 1981.

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Atlanta           | 558,175 |
| Chicago           | 514,834 |
| Los Angeles       | 366,899 |
| Dallas/Fort Worth | 343,879 |
| Denver            | 318,087 |
| Miami             | 256,005 |

Source: Federal Aviation Administration

### American Dominates Dallas/Fort Worth

Estimated percent share of commercial arrivals and departures.



Jan., 1982

Jan., 1983

Source: Dallas/Fort Worth Airport Board

## Gold Plunges \$50 in London; Oil's Fall Cited

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The price of gold plummeted \$50 a ounce here Monday in panicky trading, and analysts said that the gold market is likely to gyrate until the outlook for oil prices clears.

"The market is in a state of total confusion," said Albert Loveless, an analyst at the London stock brokerage of Simon & Coates.

A selling wave that began in New York Friday hit Hong Kong Monday, and the price of gold dropped to a low of about \$397 an ounce there before starting to recover. In London, gold was fixed at \$408.50 in the afternoon, down from \$419.75 at the morning fixing and \$463.55 at the close of trading Friday. It closed here at \$413.50.

Later Monday, in New York, gold for delivery in March closed at \$400.75 on the Commodities Exchange, down \$42.50 from Friday.

Traders and analysts generally agreed that the main factor pushing down prices was a belief that lower oil prices would reduce inflation sharply. That would eliminate much of gold's allure as a hedge against inflation.

The new view on inflation is an abrupt change. Gold's price climbed to a 22-month high of \$511.50 in London Feb. 15 as many analysts suggested that inflation would rise and that signs of shakiness in the world banking system would send investors scuttling into gold for protection.

The shift of sentiment apparently caught speculators by surprise. Analysts said that the sudden drop triggered stop-loss orders and forced some speculators to sell to meet margin requirements for gold bought on credit.

Aggravating the drop were breaches of "resistance points" at around \$490 and \$463 last week.

Some traders who follow historical price charts expected buying support at those levels.

"I think it surprised quite a few people, the savageness of the fall," said Sarah Fromson, an analyst at Shearson/American Express in London.

Several analysts refused to predict which way prices would head in the next few days. They cited confusion about the prospects for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reach an agreement that would prevent a headlong plunge in oil prices.

During the weekend, the Gulf states warned other OPEC members that the Gulf states would slash prices unless the exporter group backed an immediate \$4-a-barrel cut in crude-oil prices. An OPEC emergency meeting may be held in Vienna or Geneva this week to discuss the oil-price situation.

Slumping demand for OPEC crude because of recession, conservation and the use of alternate energy has driven some members to give discounts on official prices to keep up output.

"I think the [gold] market is going to stay quite vulnerable in both directions," said Hardy Böckl, a director of Bank Julius Bär in Zurich. He ventured, however, that a rebound of \$20 or \$30 was likely to come soon, noting that the price had fallen about \$100 in less than a week.

Aside from the expected slowing in inflation, some analysts said, gold's plunge reflected fears that the Soviet Union and OPEC nations would unload gold holdings to compensate for lower oil-export revenue.

Nonetheless, gold bugs could still point to potentially bullish developments. One analyst suggested that the oil-price drop could create political turmoil in OPEC nations strapped for cash. Investors often resort to gold in times of crisis.

In addition, fears persist that the debt problems of such oil-exporting countries as Mexico, Venezuela and Nigeria would weaken banks.

Another potential boost for gold lies in demand for jewelry. That should pick up with the expected recovery of the world economy, noted David Nelson, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds in New York.

"There's a feeling they might try to cash in," he said. "The market tends to anticipate these things."

Because OPEC is the residual world supplier — its oil is the first to be shunned when demand falls and the last to be bought when demand picks up — the slump has already caused severe distress for some of its poorer members.

This has led an OPEC advisory group to raise the possibility of establishing what it called a safety net. "The most vulnerable members must be protected from the effects of an intolerable fall in revenues by some device, financial or otherwise, put in place by the rest of OPEC," the panel said in a December report.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 28 excluding bank service charges.

|              | \$      | £       | D.M.    | F.F.   | Y.      | S.F.   | S.P.   | D.K.   |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Amsterdam    | 2.4765  | 4.877   | 118.325 | 36.98  | 1.1716  | 5.613  | 130.99 | 31.16  |
| Buenos Aires | 47.952  | 72.255  | 79.796  | 43.90  | 2.7025  | 77.203 | 263.75 | 5.55   |
| Frankfurt    | 2.4345  | 3.877   | —       | 36.98  | 1.1716  | 5.613  | 118.10 | 28.11  |
| London       | 1.5785  | —       | 3.8222  | 18.44  | 2.1126  | 4.8929 | 72.895 | 12.704 |
| Madrid       | 1.39545 | 2.728   | —       | 37.49  | 1.2634  | 52.248 | 29.211 | 140.23 |
| New York     | —       | —       | —       | —      | —       | —      | —      | —      |
| Paris        | 6.463   | 18.446  | 385.0   | —      | 4.999   | 25.53  | 14.392 | 335.89 |
| Zurich       | 2.582   | 2.1381  | 6.471   | 29.57  | 1.0448  | 74.39  | 42.949 | 23.79  |
| 1 SDR        | 0.847   | 0.62    | 5.2045  | 4.6819 | 1.2503  | 2.5252 | 45.698 | 1.073  |
| 1 ECU        | 1.8095  | 5.71455 | 3.539   | 7.1893 | 1.62430 | 2.3772 | 51.996 | 2.2281 |
| 1 DEM        | —       | —       | —       | —      | —       | —      | —      | —      |

## INTEREST RATES

| Eurocurrency Deposits |             | Feb. 28       |                 |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Dollar                | D-Mark      | Dollar        | D-Mark          |
| 1M. 8% - 9%           | 5% - 5 1/2% | 2 1/2 - 3     | 12 1/2 - 13 1/2 |
| 3M. 8% - 9%           | 5% - 5 1/2% | 3 - 3 1/2     | 13 1/2 - 14 1/2 |
| 6M. 8% - 9%           | 5% - 5 1/2% | 3 1/2 - 3 3/4 | 14 1/2 - 15 1/2 |
| 1Y. 8% - 9%           | 5% - 5 1/2% | 3 3/4 - 4     | 15 1/2 - 16 1/2 |

### Key Money Rates

| United States            | Close  | Prev.  | Ref.                  | Close  | Prev.  |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Discount Rate            | 8 1/2  | 8 1/2  | Bank Base Rate        | 11     | 11     |
| Federal Funds            | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | Call Money            | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Prime Rate               | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 91-day Treasury Bill  | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Broker Loan Rate         | 9 1/2  | 9 1/2  | 3-month Treasury Bill | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Comm. Paper, 20-179 days | 8 1/2  | 8 1/2  | —                     | —      | —      |
| 3-month Treasury Bill    | 7 1/2  | 7 1/2  | —                     | —      | —      |
| 6-month Treasury Bill    | 7 1/2  | 7 1/2  | —                     | —      | —      |
| CD's 30-99 days          | 7 1/2  | 7 1/2  | —                     | —      | —      |
| CD's 60-99 days          | 7 1/2  | 7 1/2  | —                     | —      | —      |

West Germany: Lombard Rate 4, 4 1/2, Overnight Rate 4, 4 1/2, One Month Interbank 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 3-month Interbank 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 6-month Interbank 5 1/2, 5 1/2.

Japan: Discount Rate 5 1/2, Call Money 4 1/2, 60-day Interbank 4 1/2.

Source: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Daiwa Bank, Bann, Bann & Towner.

### GOLD PRICES

|                   | A.M.  | P.M.  | Close |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Hong Kong         | 49.25 | 49.25 | —     |
| London            | 49.25 | 49.25 | —     |
| Paris (125 kilos) | 49.25 | 49.25 | —     |
| Zurich            | 49.25 | 49.25 | —     |
| London            | 49.25 | 49.25 | —     |
| New York          | 49.25 | 49.25 | —     |

Official rates for London, Paris and New York. London and New York rates are for gold bars and coins. New York rates are for gold bars and coins.

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1. The Company has made a free distribution of shares of its Common Stock to shareholders of record as of February 28, 1983 in Japan, at the rate of 1 new share for each 10 shares held.

2. Accordingly, the conversion prices at which the above-mentioned Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company have been adjusted effective as of March 1, 1983, Japan Time, from Yen 980.40 per share of Common Stock to Yen 891.30 per share of Common Stock for the 5% Convertible Debentures Due August 31, 1992, from Yen 988.90 per share of Common Stock to Yen 908.10 per share of Common Stock for the 5% Convertible Debentures Due August 31, 1995 and from Yen 1,112.70 per share of Common Stock to Yen 1,011.50 per share of Common Stock for the 5% Convertible Debentures Due August 31, 1998.

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| PresGAM | 11  | 12% | n.a. - Not applicable. |
| PresGAM | 43% | 43  |                        |

**NEW YORK** — Orders for machine tools, a major economic barometer, dropped 55.4 percent in January from the levels of a year earlier and were 24.3 percent below the previous month, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association has reported.

Shipments plunged 60 percent from the January 1982 level and were 42 percent below the level in December, the association reported Sunday.

"Our industry went into the current recession somewhat later than many others," said James A. Gray, president of the trade association. "As we continue to feel its full impact. Right now, the machine tool industry is severely crippled, and economic recovery, to any extent, could not arrive too soon for us."

Breaking down the results for January, Mr. Gray reported that new orders for metal-cutting machine tools fell 33 percent from December, to \$57.5 million, while shipments dropped 47 percent, to \$108.2 million.

Orders for metal-forming machines were up 13 percent in January, to \$34 million, with shipments down 10 percent, to \$44.8 million.

Compared with a year earlier, orders for metal-cutting machines fell 63 percent and shipments dropped 65 percent. Orders for metal-forming machines fell 31 percent while shipments dropped 41.4 percent.

Despite a strong gain from December to January, new foreign orders for metal-cutting machine tools tumbled 82 percent from a year earlier, to \$5.6 million. Foreign orders for metal-forming machine tools, also up strongly on a month-to-month basis, nonetheless remained 27 percent below a year earlier, at \$3.9 million.

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*Journal of Management Studies*, 37(6), 809–824.

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## AT&amp;T Divestiture Settlement Upheld by U.S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP) — The settlement that broke up American Telephone & Telegraph did not unlawfully infringe on state regulatory powers, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled Monday.

The court, without waiting to conduct oral arguments in the case, upheld the huge settlement by a 6-3 vote.

The action came on an appeal by 13 states that contended that the settlement unlawfully infringed on their regulatory powers and may leave phone users with inadequate service. The Justice Department and AT&T had asked the Supreme Court to step into the dispute immediately to put to rest any doubts about the settlement's validity.

AT&T has a Feb. 24, 1984, deadline to break up the Bell System.

## EC Sends IBM Settlement Plan

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Commission has sent proposals to International Business Machines designed to end a dispute over alleged unfair commercial practices by the U.S. computer company, commission officials reported Monday.

They declined to disclose details of the plan, but one official said it is substantive and the commission hopes it could lead to a settlement of the case.

The commission had accused IBM more than three years ago of abusing a dominant market position through allegedly illicit sales techniques that squeezed out competitors.

## Security Pacific to Buy 2 Firms

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Walter E. Heller Corp. said Monday that Security Pacific Corp. has signed a letter of intent to purchase two of Heller's commercial finance subsidiaries, Walter E. Heller and Walter E. Heller Overseas, for \$400 million.

In addition to the \$400 million, Security Pacific said it also would pay an undisclosed amount of money based on earnings of the two subsidiaries.

## Lifting of VTR Limit Predicted

TOKYO (AP) — The European Community has informed Japan that France is ready to lift restrictions on imports of Japanese videotape recorders March 18 and that European companies are willing to drop an anti-dumping suit the same day, Japanese government officials said Monday.

Officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Lutz Enders, head of the EC mission to Japan, made the European plans known when he met with Minister Sadamori Yamashita at the end of last week.

Although the community recently promised Japan that it will persuade the French government to end the import controls and talk Philips of the Netherlands and Grundig of West Germany into withdrawing their dumping complaint, no specific date had been mentioned.

## Venezuela Devalues Currency

CARACAS (Reuters) — Venezuela announced Monday a partial devaluation of the bolivar by 28.7 percent against the dollar as part of a plan to counter capital flight and the effects of declining oil revenue.

The decision came after a week-long suspension of foreign-currency sales.

Finance Minister Arturo Sosa said the bolivar would stay at its current rate of 4.3 to the dollar for priority transactions such as foreign-debt repayments, essential imports and student expenses abroad. But he said the currency would be set at a new rate of 6 to the dollar for lower priority transactions and that a free market would be established for the general public in which the bolivar would be floated.

## Company Notes

Westinghouse Electric Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Robert E. Kirby said Monday that he will retire Dec. 1 and be succeeded by Vice Chairman Douglas D. Danforth.

Polly Peck shares were suspended from trading Monday on the London Stock Exchange. The action was taken amid controversy over the textile, citrus fruit and packaging company's tax status in Cyprus.

## American Airlines Spreads Its Wings

(Continued from Page 13)

The Dallas area has attracted most major carriers, and some new smaller lines.

"United, TWA, Midway, Ozark, Frontier, Pan Am," he said, "virtually every major airline has added flights here to their hub cities."

And Nick Babounakis, the airline analyst for Oppenheimer & Co., said of American that "with all their positives they still lost money."

While part of the losses can be explained by the decline in travel and heavy fare discounting, he added, the long-range problem faced by American is its high costs — primarily as a result of its five unions.

The airline is in the midst of a showdown with its largest union, the Transport Workers Union, which represents 10,000 of the airline's 35,000 employees.

The members are voting on whether to accept an offer by management. Union leaders have recommended rejection. The airline

has asked the union to allow it to hire part-time workers at lower wages to staff airports that feed its hub. It also wants the union to allow its members to work in more than one job category.

The airline's management has taken a tough stand. It has given the union until midnight this Friday to accept the proposal. If the union strikes, the airline has prepared plans to operate most of its flights.

The outcome of the struggle with the union will determine how well American can withstand the fierce fare wars and the competition provided by low-cost carriers that have become common in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

One carrier that American might face again is Braniff, which is seeking to reorganize under the protection of Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy code.

Braniff has an agreement with Pacific Southwest Airlines under which PSA would lease 30 of Braniff's planes and hire 2,000 of Braniff's 8,500 laid-off workers, and begin serving the Dallas hub with about 100 flights a day by the summer.



Robert L. Crandall

iff's 8,500 laid-off workers, and begin serving the Dallas hub with about 100 flights a day by the summer.

On another front, American is striving to finance 30 Boeing 767 aircraft on order.

Even with its problems, however, American has improved its financial results. In the fourth quarter, the airline reduced its operating loss to \$9.9 million, compared with \$39.7 million in the fourth quarter of 1981.

## Japan Reports Its Output Rose 0.1% in January

TOKYO — Japan's industrial production, seasonally adjusted, rose 0.1 percent in January from December, when it was down 1 percent from November, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said Monday.

The January figure in unadjusted terms was down 1.3 percent from a year earlier after a revised 2 percent year-to-year December fall.

Separately, Japan's Finance Ministry said Monday that the country's overall balance of payments swung to a \$2.2-billion deficit in January from a \$236-million December surplus and compared with a \$2.67-billion deficit a year earlier.

The current-account balance swung to a \$1.4-billion deficit in January from a \$1.7-billion December surplus and compared with a \$1.9-billion deficit a year earlier.

Japan's merchandise trade swung to a \$618-million deficit in January from a \$2.4-billion December surplus and compared with an \$859-million deficit a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said.

Seasonally adjusted in dollar terms, January merchandise trade produced a surplus of \$2.1 billion, up from \$1.43 billion in December, with exports up 18.4 percent from December to \$12.49 billion and imports up 13.8 percent to \$10.38 billion.

## Fight on Export Credits Feared

PARIS — Trade differences between the United States and its European allies are threatening to flare up again as Western governments tackle the difficult question of export credits.

Representatives of 22 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development who subscribe to the so-called export credit consensus were to hold their first round of talks at the OECD's Paris headquarters Tuesday.

Judging from last year's negotiations, it could become a long and difficult meeting. First created in 1976 as an informal arrangement among OECD members to minimize trade friction, the consensus

more recently has increased differences.

At stake is a crucial mechanism that sets minimum interest rates on credits that major industrialized countries use to increase exports. They currently range from 10 percent for poorest nations to 12.4 percent for wealthy countries.

Governments find such low-interest loan incentives helpful in the crowded international marketplace, but they also fear that some countries could gain an unfair competitive edge through excessively cheap credits.

Just what is excessive, however, is an item of contention.

The current agreement has been in effect about a year, and Western governments are hoping to piece

together a new accord before it expires in May. The timetable, however, is uncertain.

Last year negotiations slid into an acrimonious exchange as the European Community rejected Reagan administration efforts to win a steep increase in the minimum rates charged for export credits.

A series of compromises collapsed and negotiations dragged on through successive levels of government, including last June's seven-nation economic summit at Versailles. Eventually all sides came to an understanding but not before officials hinted at the possibility of a three-sided credit war between the United States, the European Community and Japan.

Negotiators are eager to avoid a repeat of those developments this year. But the failure of ministers to resolve their trade disputes through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva last November and the subsequent running battle between the United States and the European Community over farm exports provide ingredients for conflict.

## Singapore Readies Market

(Continued from Page 13)

between Chicago and Singapore is successfully established, Miss Splane said, the Chicago market would contribute its resources to develop personnel and expertise in Singapore. Until then, say the cynics, Singapore lacks the economists, "charists" and other experts who would round out a healthy futures market.

Miss Splane is confident that institutions in Singapore support the idea of an exchange. About a dozen foreign and domestic banks, brokers and trading houses are on

the working committee. Miss Splane said the committee hopes for 25 to 40 clearing house members, but has not yet discussed the size of the total market or the requirements for membership.

Generally, she does not share the view of the cynics who say that Singapore is not ready. "One thing that has impressed me here is the familiarity of Singaporeans with both European and American ways of doing business — and they way they go ahead and choose whichever suits them best."

International Herald Tribune

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INTERNET 13

## Borrowing by U.S. Treasury Sets Record as Private Demand Drops

By H. Erich Heinemann

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Record Treasury borrowing to finance the federal deficit dominated U.S. credit markets in the fourth quarter of 1982, according to estimates published by the Federal Reserve Board last week. At the same time, private credit demands dropped because of a sharp contraction in corporate borrowing. That played an important role in helping to reduce interest rates.

The report highlighted the problem faced by the administration and the Federal Reserve. Economists, in government and out, agree that for the economy to pull out of its four-year slump, interest rates must continue to decline. But there is a sharp debate whether this will be possible if expanding business opportunities lead private borrowers to compete with the government for funds.

New Treasury debt was issued at an annual rate of \$250.1 billion during October, November

and December, up sharply from the previous record rate of \$186.8 billion posted in the third quarter, the Fed said.

By contrast, private, non-government credit demand dropped precipitously, to a rate of \$141.6 billion, from \$208.1 billion in July-September. As recently as the third quarter of 1981, such borrowing by the private sector was running at an annual rate of more than \$300 billion.

The Fed's estimates of activity in the credit markets were contained in its quarterly analysis of the flow of funds in the economy. This report seeks to identify the sources and uses of capital, just as the Commerce Department measures total output of goods and services and the income derived from that production.

The estimates of the flow of funds for the fourth quarter and the full year have not yet been disseminated generally by the Fed. A copy of a 68-page computer printout containing much of the data in this report was obtained during the weekend by The New York Times.

All of the figures in this version of the analysis were shown at annual rates, adjusted for seasonal variation.

A key measurement was the estimate of borrowing by all domestic

nonfinancial sectors — federal, state and local governments, consumers, corporations and farmers — a total the Fed for the first time has designated as a policy target.

According to the Fed's calculations, in the fourth quarter such borrowing came to \$429.1 billion at an annual rate, down from \$473 billion in the third quarter, but up 15.1 percent from the \$372.7 billion rate posted in the fourth quarter of 1981. For 1983, the Fed expects this index of total debt to increase between 8.5 and 11.5 percent.

The estimate of a 15.1-percent year-to-year rise in domestic nonfinancial debt was substantially higher than the 9.1-percent figure that Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, used on Feb. 16.

| Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.) |             |             |             |                 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Price                           | May         | Aug.        | November    | March           |
| 420                             | 32.00-35.00 | —           | —           | —               |
| 430                             | 35.00-38.00 | 27.00-30.00 | —           | —               |
| 440                             | 38.00-41.00 | 30.00-33.00 | 25.00-28.00 | 2nd March, 1983 |
| 450                             | 41.00-44.00 | 33.00-36.00 | —           | —               |
| Gold 427.00-434.00              |             |             |             |                 |

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# RÉPUBLIQUE DU ZAÏRE DÉPARTEMENT DES MINES ET ÉNERGIE RÉGIE DE DISTRIBUTION D'EAU REGIDESO

## AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL N° 00/0200/999/-02/83

Pour l'exécution des terrassements, la pose de canalisations et accessoires, la construction de réservoirs et la fourniture et pose de divers équipements complémentaires des villes de:

— KISANGANI Lot 1—Travaux pour la pose de canalisations dont le matériel disponible comprend: 15 km de tuyaux DN 150 à 400 mm, 54 km de DN 60 à 100 mm et 110 km de DN inférieur à 50 mm pour équipement de 110 bornes-fontaines et de 7.315 branchements particuliers.

Lot 2—Construction et équipement de 2 réservoirs sur tour de 1.000 m<sup>2</sup> et 1.500 m<sup>2</sup>. Réhabilitation de 2 réservoirs au sol de 2 X 1.000 m<sup>2</sup>.

— MBUJI-MAYI Lot 3—Travaux pour la pose de canalisations dont le matériel disponible comprend: 32 km de DN 80 à 300 mm, 24 km de DN 50 mm et 53 km de DN inférieur à 50 mm pour équipement de 10 bornes-fontaines et de 4.100 branchements particuliers.

Lot 4—Construction et équipement d'un réservoir au sol de 1.600 m<sup>2</sup> et divers travaux de génie civil.

Chaque lot constitue un marché distinct.

Source de financement: Banque Mondiale et le Conseil Exécutif du ZAÏRE.

Date de référence pour l'établissement des soumissions (taux de change, formule de révision): le 15 avril 1983.

Ouverture des offres: le 16 mai 1983 à 10 heures, à Kinshasa, au Centre de Formation REGIDESO à BINZAOZONE.

Prix des documents d'appel d'offres par dossier: U.S. \$200,00 (1).

Information, consultations gratuites et achat des dossiers: dès l'ouverture du présent avis.

Commande, paiement et retrait du dossier: à partir du 1er mai 1983 aux adresses ci-après:

— REGIDESO à Kinshasa, 65 Boulevard du 30 Juin, KINSHASA-GOMBE.

— REGIDESO à BRUXELLES, Rue Montoyer 34 - 1040 BRUXELLES.

— IEU - SEURECA, 32 bis, rue Victor-Hugo, 92807 PUTEAUX, France. Téléphone: 506.42.21.

— LATINOCONSULT à BUENOS-AIRES, avenue Belgrano 355, 3° BUENOS-AIRES 1092. Tél.: 21332 ARLATIN.

Il ne sera pas fait d'expédition de dossier.

(1) Ou équivalent en autres devises à la date de publication de l'appel d'offres. Deux dossiers sont constitués: l'un comprenant les lots 1 & 2 et l'autre les lots 3 & 4.

## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$.

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## SPORTS

## Baseball's Annual Rite of Spring Training Is Under Way — Justifiably or Not

Charles Einstein is a former sports columnist who edited the three *Fireball* books of baseball. A new edition of his anthology "The Baseball Reader" will be published next month by McGraw-Hill.

By Charles Einstein

**NEW YORK** — The annual rite of spring training is in full swing for major league baseball clubs. "Rite" is an undoubted word for it. In one respect, at least, spring training is like an egg cream or the city of Vienna: If it did not exist, somebody would have to invent it.

As to what benefits spring training achieves, no one in more than a century has come forward with an irrefutable proof. "Look what spring training did to them!" cried the citizens of Atlanta, when their Braves tore off 13 consecutive victories at the outset of the 1982 National League season. "Look what spring training did to them!" cried the same citizens when, come the dog days of midsummer, the same Braves lost 19 out of 21.

Arguably, the balmy skies of Florida and Arizona exert a benign influence on the workouts and exhibition games. Yet during World War II, teams trained not in public in the outdoor ballparks of the South, but in private in the indoor college and prep school field-houses of the frigid North, with no exhibition games — but to what effect on prospects or skills? Instances can be cited, indeed, of individual players who for one reason or another skipped spring training altogether, yet never missed a beat.

A salary holdout in 1938, Joe DiMaggio did not report to the Yankees until late April, with the season already under way. He hit .324 and led them to a pennant. Eleven years later, he again missed all of spring training, this time because of a painful heel spur, and he did not see action until June. Once again he led his colleagues to a pennant, though this time he did not hit .324. He hit .346.

Wait, though: Is not spring training the logical setting to test young players and launch their big-league careers?

Maybe, but you couldn't prove it by a couple of hands named Babe Ruth and Willie Mays.

The latter may have been rookie of the year in 1951, but his pre-season activity took place in the camp of the Minneapolis Millers of the American Association; it was not until the end of May that the parent New York Giants called him up. As for Ruth, his rookie year of 1914 commenced with the Baltimore Orioles of the International League, who offered to sell him to Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics, who said no. Desperate for money, the Orioles then sold the Babe in mid-July to the Boston Red Sox, who promptly farmed him out to Providence.

In truth, more rookies reach the majors during the season than before it. "Line up alphabetically by height," Manager Casey Stengel told his assembly of newcomers as spring training began for the 1935 Brooklyn Dodgers. It was the only advice he gave them. Not one made the team.

In his book "Baseball: The Early Years," Dr. Harold Seymour traces the

origin of spring training to 1869, when Boss Tweed sent his New York Mutuals on a southern safari to New Orleans.

The next year, the Cincinnati Red Stockings and Chicago White Sox went south for exhibition play, and the Chicago club was the first to make it an annual custom, to the distress of its redoubtable manager, Cap Anson, who thought the practice "more harmful than beneficial."

But baseball, like heavy subsists in the eye of the beholder. Seymour records that in 1887, a campy writer for the Philadelphia Record named A.M. Gilliam "offered three dollars a day for short bulletins on... training camp activities. He was imaginative enough to see the wonderful possibilities of spring training ballyhoo and what it would do for game receipts. He said he understood that 'the games you play in the South mean nothing, but the score of even a losing game will be greeted by the enthusiasm here, and will boom your club for the coming season.'"

— One after another, teams took the

Gilliam counsel to heart, and by the turn of the century, spring training was a universal fixture.

Those who, like Anson, feared more harm than good had uppermost in their thoughts of course the apprehension that a meaningless pre-season moment could bring injury to a star player, trading the future of player and team alike. All things considered, it is surprising how seldom this has happened, but it has happened.

Listen for example to Monte Irvin, the Hall-of-Famer whose stardom with the Giants was cut short — by four years, in Irvin's estimate — in an instant, on a field dangerously slippery because of recent snow, during an exhibition game against the Cleveland Indians at Denver in 1952:

"Maybe we shouldn't have even played it, but Denver was getting a look at the big-leaguers and nobody wanted to disappoint the crowd. I was on first base for a single, and my Mays slide to center. I knew Denny had a good arm, so I was going to slide going into third, but I saw Herman (Herman Franks, the third-base coach) with his hands up, meaning don't slide. I started to hold up and then I slid anyway, and you could hear the bone crack all over the stadium. Doc Bowman came running out with a tourniquet, and that kept me conscious, and I was sitting there and looking up and saw Willie and Harry Simpson of the Indians standing over me and crying, and I said, 'What are you crying about? I'm the one that's hurt.'"

"Doc gave me a shot to put me out, but it didn't, and the parking lot was so crowded it took half an hour for the ambulance to get through to take me to the hospital. That's where they finally put me out. I came out, and Herman and Doc (Durocher, the Giant manager) were sitting at the bottom of the bed saying, 'Take all the time you want.' I was back playing the first of August. Wearing a football shoe. And that was the worst mistake of all."

In macabre replay, Irvin's 1952 teammate, Bobby Thomson, suffered an identical compound fracture of the

right ankle in an exhibition game two years later. By then Thomson had been traded to Milwaukee, and the manager there, Charlie Grimm, had no choice but to replace him in left field with an untired rookie, thus challenging the dictum that newcomers don't make it in spring training. This newcomer did make it. His name was Henry Aaron.

So maybe there is something to the mystique, and losses on the one hand can be countered by gains on the other.

And the mystique endures because baseball endures. In fact, spring training may have gained in importance with the coming of 1983, simply for being what it is: a harbinger of spring. Up till now it shared that distinction with Pumsuawney Phil, the Pennsylvania groundhog, who this year, as tradition befitted, made his appearance on Feb. 2. Ten days later, snowed in by the Blizzard of '83, he dug his way out, looked round, and revised his prediction.

So much for the groundhog. That leaves baseball.



Eamonn Coghlan, moments after setting a record in the indoor mile.

## Coghlan First to Break 3:50 in Indoor Mile With 3:49.78

By Neil Arnur

New York Times Service

**EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey** — On a track he helped design, Eamonn Coghlan ran the first sub-3:50 indoor mile — 3 minutes 49.78 seconds — on Sunday at the U.S. Olympic Invitational meet here.

Aided by a brisk early pace, a competitive field, and his determined desire for a permanent place in the record books, Coghlan, 30, led the last half-mile of the 10-lap race as if on a mission.

Perhaps he was. Earlier in the month, Coghlan's father, Bill Coghlan, died of a heart attack during a visit here from Ireland to watch his son run in two meets at the Wampanoag Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden in New York and this meet, which was

postponed from Feb. 12 because of heavy snow.

On Sunday, while recounting the race, Coghlan said he thought of his longtime Irish coach, Gerry Farnam, who died last year, and his father, and said to himself on the last lap, "This is for you guys."

"I never doubted it at all," he said of his record performance. "At least, I tried not to doubt it in my mental preparations."

The two-time Olympian had set the previous indoor mark, 3:50.6, two years ago in San Diego.

Coghlan was aware of the significance of his barrier-breaking performance, which he ranked with Roger Bannister's first sub-4-minute outdoor mile, in 1954, and John Walker's first sub-3:50 outdoors, in 1975.

"That's something they can't take away," Coghlan said. Following Coghlan were Ray

Flynn of Ireland, who was second in 3:51.20; Steve Scott, the top miler for the United States, third in 3:52.28; and Jose Abascal of Spain, fourth in 3:52.56.

Coghlan was not the lone record-setter during the meet. Chandra Cheeseborough outran Evelyn Ashford in the women's 55-meter dash in a world-indoor best of 6.71 seconds.

Doug Padilla had too much speed for Alberto Salazar, winning their 5,000-meter race by 15 yards in 13:26.63. Salazar was second in 13:28.13.

Any wholesale letdown after last Friday night's exciting U.S.A. national indoor championships at the Garden failed to materialize.

On Sunday, Carl Lewis won the long jump in 27 feet 8 1/2 inches, bested by any standard, and Tony Darden won a fiercely fought 400 from Clinton Davis, the sensation-

al high school runner from Pennsylvania, by inches.

The finish of the women's 3,000 also was settled in the final stride as Patty Sue Plummer of Stanford edged Joan Benoit, America's top marathoner, by inches, 8:33.54 to 8:33.55.

In the 55-meter dash, Lewis was allowed back into the field after apparently committing two false starts that would normally be grounds for disqualification. Officials ruled, however, that the clicking of cameras near the starting line had disturbed Lewis's start, an announcement that set off howls from the crowd of 11,741 and even louder dissatisfaction from rival runners. Ray Lumpkin, the meet director, insisted "the cameras were within five feet of the line."

"Two false starts — that's the rule," said Ron Brown, who finished second to Lewis last Friday in the 60-yard dash. "Two false

starts, and you're out. Nobody else moved."

"I was in lane six, he was in four, and I didn't hear it," Houston McTeer echoed.

"I heard the cameras," Lewis contended. "I don't usually false start once."

As it turns out, McTeer got what he described as a "perfect start" and held off a strong-closing Lewis by a foot, 6:07 to 6:09.

Cheeseborough dealt Ashford her first sprint setback of the season, in 6.71. Ashford had caught and passed her in the 60-yard dash final on Friday night.

"I got a pretty good start," said Cheeseborough, who is now trained in Tennessee by Ralph Boston, the former Olympic long-jump champion. "I felt I was ahead of her. I accelerated, and this time I didn't tie up. Friday, I felt Evelyn come up beside me. I reared back, and she passed me."

## In Georgia, Everybody's in Mourning Except the Football Recruiters

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

**ORLANDO, Florida** — They can wear black-and-red armbands all they want in Georgia as long as they make sure they know what they are mourning.

The armbands are appropriate as long as the fans in Georgia know they are mourning merely the loss of one last existing season from a superb football player, Herschel Walker.

The armbands are also in order if Georgia fans want to protest the United States Football League's violation of its own constitution so that it can "live in the real world," as Chet Simmons, the television executive turned commissioner, so bluntly put it.

But if the Georgia fans are claiming a defilement of the college football system, they are mourning a lost cause. Georgia and dozens of other schools have long been in the business of training professional athletes. Herschel Walker just happened to make his break a year ahead of time.

The National Football League's policy of not tampering with college players with eligibility remaining has been maintained for many years, primarily because it works for both sides.

The powerhouses can count on four seasons of return on their investment in players whom they have recruited with full scholarships and fringe benefits. The payoff is in the form of game receipts and television revenue.

Another payoff for the colleges comes when their recruits can tell high school prospects: "Look how much money Herschel Walker made from playing at our school."

At many state and private colleges, the coaches and their pro players are the best-known names connected with the school. If the trustees and presidents and alumni didn't want the schools closely associated with football stars, other priorities would be stressed.

Pro football's payoff from college football is a huge pool of well-trained talent every year, through a draft that has survived court challenges. In return for its policy, the NFL receives courteous assistance from the powerhouses: seats for scouts, films and information about the players, even help in assembling the players at tryout camps where they are timed and measured and inspected like thoroughbred horses at the annual sales.

"I care about our relationship," Pete Rozelle, the commissioner of the NFL, said. "It works well for us not to draft juniors and sophomores. We get cooperation from them. I would not want to change it."

Rozelle said no owners had urged him to change the policy in light of the Walker signing. He said he did not expect any serious move to change the NFL constitution.

The hands-off policy is also written into the constitution of the USFL. But the new league broke its own rule because it does not have time to be nice. Economics, not ethics, are in control here.

The NFL can afford to take the high road because of its five-year television package, which pays an average of \$14.2 million a year to each of 28 clubs. The NFL does not need to go after Herschel Walker as a junior for the same reason that not one club tried to sign Walter Payton when his contract with the Chicago Bears ran out after the 1981 season. With so much television money coming in, why compete for free agents and undergraduates?

The new league has no such cushion. It exists only because the American Broadcasting Companies and the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network were willing to give the USFL national exposure.

With a straight face, the USFL officials

say they chose a spring season because not much else goes on in sports at that time of year. Merely the NBA playoffs, the Stanley Cup playoffs, the opening of the baseball season, the Masters golf tournament, and the Kentucky Derby. To attract attention, the USFL needs stars immediately, even if getting them means violating its own rules.

Herschel Walker should not be blamed for taking the money, which has been estimated at \$1.5 million or more for each of the next three years. If any rookie, if any mortal, deserves that much money, he does.

Walker is a bright and sensitive young man who will live down his inaccurate statements that he had not signed a contract with the USFL. To earn his commission, Walker's attorney, Jack Mantion, should have warned Walker against making dishonest public statements that could come back to haunt him.

But the USFL may not live down its early image of an outfit willing to break its own public pronouncements that it would not tamper with college undergraduates.

Chet Simmons looked uncomfortable in explaining his situational ethics. The referee from television promised that the new league would not conduct a series of raids on college campuses and would advise most players not to lose their eligibility by

seeking a USFL contract, the way Herschel Walker did.

He seemed to be saying that the only strong baseline game that had eluded him most of the week to down Eliot Teltscher, 6-4, 6-2, in Sunday's final of the tennis tournament here.

"It was special for me because my father was here from Spain," said Higuera, who is ranked 11th in the world. The victory was his first on a cement surface in more than 10 years as a pro. He usually prefers the slower courts where his slices and drop shots bother opponents.

Higuera made it to the final with victories over Jimmy Brown, Tom Gullikson, Sandy Mayer and Mike Bauer, the unseeded player who knocked Jimmy Connors out in the first round.

• The final round of the WCT tournament in Delray Beach, Florida, was postponed until Monday because of high winds and heavy rains on Sunday.

Some colleges have already begun banning the USFL from campus and withholding seats, film and information from scouts. But if Herschel Walker is a star and the TV ratings keep the USFL afloat for a while, the University of Georgia will use Walker's success as a recruiting pitch for other young men who can block and tackle and run and pass.

The school's football department might be temporarily saddened by Walker's way of departing, but its recruiters will not forget him. When they scour the Southland for new players, Georgia recruiters will not be wearing armbands for Herschel Walker.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Higuera Triumphs Over Teltscher

**LA QUINTA, California (UPI)** — José Higuera of Spain found the strong baseline game that had eluded him most of the week to down Eliot Teltscher, 6-4, 6-2, in Sunday's final of the tennis tournament here.

"It was special for me because my father was here from Spain," said Higuera, who is ranked 11th in the world. The victory was his first on a cement surface in more than 10 years as a pro. He usually prefers the slower courts where his slices and drop shots bother opponents.

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Bunge en route to victory Sunday over Hanika.

OAKLAND, California (UPI) — Bettina Bunge beat Sylvia Hanika, 6-3, 6-3, on Sunday to win the women's tennis tournament here. The victory was worth \$30,000 to Bunge, the No. 6 seed. Hanika, the No. 5 seed, won \$15,000.

"The main thing is that I was in control the whole match," said Bunge, who was bothered by an injured knee throughout the tournament. "I have a lot of difficulty playing Sylvia."

**North Stars Interested in Craig**

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Jim Craig, the goalie on the U.S. hockey team that won the gold medal in the 1980 Olympics, could soon be back in the National Hockey League. Lou Nanne, general manager of the Minnesota North Stars, said he has talked to Craig's agent and might be interested in having the goalie in uniform before the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Craig, playing for Team USA as a potential candidate for the 1984 Olympics, is scheduled to appear in the upcoming world championships in Tokyo. Nanne said Craig could be signed after World War and still be eligible for the Stanley Cup playoffs, which begin April 5.

Craig, 25, had a brief NHL career after the Olympics with the Atlanta Flames and the Boston Bruins. He has a 10-2-0 record and a 2.97 goals-against mark with Team USA.

**U.S. Fighter Closer to Title Bout**

**ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (UPI)** — Howard Davis Jr. survived two knockdowns Sunday and continued to work his way back toward another shot at the lightweight title by scoring a 10-round unanimous decision over previously unbeaten Tony Baltazar of California.

Davis is the only one of five American gold medalists in the 1976 Olympics not to have won a professional world title, but he has now won nine straight fights. His lone defeat was a 15-round decision to Jim Watt, then the World Boxing Council lightweight champion, June 7, 1980 in Glasgow, Scotland.

**Rain Disrupts Miami Auto Race**

**MIAMI (UPI)** — The American team of Al Holbert and Jim Trueman won the inaugural \$225,000 Grand Prix of Miami, a 500-kilometer (312-mile) sports car race shortened to less than 80 kilometers because of torrential rain on Sunday. It is the richest such race in North America.

Holbert and Trueman split \$50,000 for first prize. Driving a Chevrolet March, they took the lead on the first lap and held the advantage for all but two of 27 laps. John Paul Jr. of England was second in a Lola T-600.

**Rain Forces Delay in Doral Golf**

**MIAMI (AP)** Heavy rains flooded several greens on the Blue Monster course at the Doral Country Club on Sunday, forcing a suspension of play in the Doral Open golf tournament until Monday.

Most of the field had teed off, but none had completed nine holes. So the entire fourth round was washed out, and all players were scheduled for 18 holes on Monday with Gary Koch leading by four shots.

## NHL Standings NBA Standings

| WALES CONFERENCE |    |    |    |      |     | EASTERN CONFERENCE |              |    |    |     |      |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|----|------|-----|--------------------|--------------|----|----|-----|------|----|----|
| Pacific Division |    |    |    |      |     | Atlantic Division  |              |    |    |     |      |    |    |
|                  | W  | L  | T  | Pts. | GP  | GA                 |              | W  | L  | T   | Pts. | GP | GA |
| Philadelphia     | 41 | 15 | 7  | 89   | 263 | 174                | Philadelphia | 49 | 7  | 325 | —    | —  | —  |
| NY Islanders     | 38 | 22 | 11 | 75   | 237 | 105                | Atlanta      | 41 | 16 | 72  | —    | —  | —  |
| Washington       | 30 | 20 | 14 | 74   | 237 | 223                | New York     | 34 | 21 | 532 | 123  | —  | —  |
| NY Rangers       | 27 | 27 | 8  | 62   | 242 | 238                | New Jersey   | 29 | 29 | 491 | 21   | —  | —  |
| Pittsburgh       | 15 | 42 | 37 | 57   | 237 | 222                | Washington   | 25 | 38 | 455 | 23   | —  | —  |
| New Jersey       | 12 | 28 | 12 | 23   | 178 | 234                |              |    |    |     |      |    |    |
| Adams Division   |    |    |    |      |     | Central Division   |              |    |    |     |      |    |    |
| Edmonton         | 38 | 22 | 11 | 75   | 237 | 105                |              |    |    |     |      |    |    |

|                     |    |    |      |    |     |     |
|---------------------|----|----|------|----|-----|-----|
| CENTRAL DIVISION    |    |    |      |    |     |     |
| St. Louis           | 40 | 14 | 8    | 88 | 252 | 172 |
| Montreal            | 34 | 17 | 11   | 79 | 262 | 224 |
| Buffalo             | 32 | 20 | 12   | 74 | 263 | 218 |
| Quebec              | 28 | 24 | 18   | 64 | 248 | 243 |
| Hartford            | 14 | 42 | 4    | 28 | 237 | 277 |
| CAMPBELL CONFERENCE |    |    |      |    |     |     |
| North Division      |    |    |      |    |     |     |
| W                   | L  | T  | Pts. | GP | GA  |     |
| St. Louis           | 37 | 7  | 9    | 85 | 271 | 228 |
| Minnesota           | 33 | 17 | 14   | 80 | 248 | 225 |
| St. Louis           | 19 | 30 | 14   | 51 | 256 | 261 |
| Toronto             | 19 | 30 | 14   | 50 | 259 | 266 |
| Detroit             | 17 | 33 | 14   | 49 | 259 | 280 |
| WESTERN CONFERENCE  |    |    |      |    |     |     |
| Midwest Division    |    |    |      |    |     |     |
| W                   | L  | T  | Pts. | GP | GA  |     |
| San Antonio         | 35 | 23 | 4    | 69 | 263 | 240 |

| Soviet Division |    |    |    | Kansas City |     | 28  | 28 | 308                                    | 6  |     |    |
|-----------------|----|----|----|-------------|-----|-----|----|--|----|-----|----|
| Edmonton        | 25 | 19 | 11 | 81          | 342 | 264 |    |  |    |     |    |
| Calgary         | 26 | 20 | 9  | 61          | 280 | 267 |    | 29 <td>30</td> <td>492</td> <td>6</td> | 30 | 492 | 6  |
| Winnipeg        | 25 | 32 | 6  | 58          | 242 | 374 |    | 28                                     | 29 | 491 | 6  |
| Los Angeles     | 23 | 28 | 18 | 58          | 240 | 266 |    | 20                                     | 29 | 339 | 15 |
| Vancouver       | 21 | 31 | 11 | 53          | 225 | 349 |    | 11                                     | 46 | 193 | 23 |
|                 |    |    |    |             |     |     |    | Pacific Division                       |    |     |    |

| Summary Results  |              |    |    | W   | L  | T | Pts. | GP | GA |
|--|--------------|----|----|-----|----|---|------|----|----|
| Boston 4, Hartford 3 (Maddalon 2 (33), Milbury (9), K. Crowder (37); Sjtanen (5), Newfeld (18), Karpouelos (3))                | Los Angeles  | 40 | 15 | 777 | —  |   |      |    |    |
| Montreal 4, Detroit 4 (Shutt (28), Acton (21), Lafleur (18), Napier (22); Croven (3), McKechnie (12), Gore (22), Osborne (19)) | Phoenix      | 35 | 24 | 593 | 7  |   |      |    |    |
|  | Portland     | 34 | 24 | 586 | 7  |   |      |    |    |
|  | Seattle      | 32 | 26 | 522 | 9  |   |      |    |    |
|  | Golden State | 23 | 25 | 597 | 18 |   |      |    |    |
|  | San Diego    | 20 | 26 | 345 | 21 |   |      |    |    |

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**Transition**

**BASEBALL**  
American League

running back. Acquired Joe Stevens, line  
backer, from the Michigan Panthers in ex-

**NEW YORK**—Signed Ollis Nixon, infielder, and Don Mattingly, first baseman. Added Howard Davis, outfielder, to the roster of Columbus of the International League.

**National League**

**CINCINNATI**—Signed Greg Harris, pitcher, to the roster.

change for the rights to Jim Hargrove, pitcher back. Wolwed Mark DeRosa, Philadelphia Canals and Bob Knepton, Innsbruckers. Harace Perkins and Jerry Reese, defensive backs. Rick Partridge, punter, Mike Wilks, tions, head end, Alvin Ruben and John Sh... ..

to a one-year contract.

**NEW YORK**—Signed Ed Lynch, pitcher.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Announced that Bill Caskey, pitcher, earned a one-year contract.

**LOS ANGELES**—Signed Don Hardemon, running back; Jimmy Walker, defensive coordinator.

